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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta — Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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M. P.'S CONGRATULATE INDIAN EDITORS

Support Demand For Release Of Congress Leaders

BRITISH EDITORS TO ISSUE JOINT STATEMENT?

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, April 8.

So far as the British press is concerned, excepting honourable exceptions, such as the "Manchester Guardian", the 'News Chronicle' the "Daily Worker", Nationalist India does not for all practical purposes exist at all. This is strikingly clear from the manner the British press has shown interest in the recent joint letter which the 112 Editors of India wrote to Lord Wavell. None of the papers here have received the full text of the better, nor as far as I know, has anyone made any demand for it It is also obvious to students of Indian politics that the British press has cultivated a sort of mania to let, what it calls "sleeping dog of India lie."

In that sacrosanct belief so long as there is not a major crisis on the surface most of these editors believe in publishing only official communiques and statements from India. Occasionally men of the type of the late Mr. Emney of the "News Chronicle", the Delhi correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian",and Mr. P. C. Joshi of the "Daily Worker", give us some inner glimpses of the Indian situation. This mental attitude of completely blacking out inconvenient news and views from India pervades to a great extent among Parliamentary mentors. These great newspapers, even at times, possibility under stress of paper shortage have not space for a long time now to find room for the important Parliamentary questions and answers affecting India, for instance, Mr. Amery's latest statement in Parliament on Thursday about the food situation and steps taken to circumvent any fresh outbreak of famine has not appeared in any London papers.

MINIMUM AND IMPERATIVE DEMANDS

But barring "Time and Tide", the weekly journals, it must be said, are wide awake about India most of them frequently write editorially on the Indian situation. It may be recalled "Time and Tide" had considerable space to spare to criticise the American journalist Mr. Fisher, but it could refer to the famine situation only once and that too when Mr. Amery said: "We have now turned the corner". It was not until I showed the full text of the Editors' letter to some British editors and parliamentarians that one could appraise their reactions. Those with whom I could discuss it frankly admitted Indian Editors' request to Lord Wavell truly represents the minimum and imperative demands on the Indian situation. One editor was so much impressed that he said to me that he was taking up the matter with other fellow editors with a view to try and issue a joint statement signed by a number of British editors to support the Indian Editors' demand.

We will hear more about this after Easter conferences. We shall also have to wait for the reassembly of Parliament and for parliamentary reactions.

EDITORS CONGRATULATED

In the midst of last week's Parliamentary business it had not been possible for many Commoners to discuss the letter with me, but some of them including, Mr. E. Shinwell, Mr. Acland, Lord Strabolgi, Messrs. Clement Davies, Tom Driberg Aneurin Bevan, W. G. Cove and Sydney Silverman did not hesitate to congratulate Indian Editors for their joint action. Thus demonstrating unity of the Indian. As one of them said to me: The writings in the press of the country are an index of public feeling, but joint action by pressmen is more than that. You can not escape realising in this case. It also reflects the gravity of the situation."

Mr. Maxton said: "I, of course have taken the view that to shut up the Indian political organisation is a profound mistake, and to stop all attempts to frame some intelligent democratic method of ending the deadlock in the Indian affairs is worse than a mistake. So far Government has refused to accept that view. Whether the present time is propitious or not I am unable to say; but I wish well to all efforts in this direction. I hope even now Lord Wavell will reconsider the attitude in the light of your Editors' letter".

Rev. Sorensen said: I look upon this action of the Indian Editors as highly significant, in that obviously they are best able to interpret the political feeling of India, and focus it through a representative fashion".

COMMUNIST SUPPORT

Mr. Carl Heath, Chairman, India Conciliation Group said: "It is yet another evidence of widespread anxiety to see an early solution of the present impassee." Mr. Ben Bradley, on behalf of the Communist Party, said: "We are in full agreement with the proposals put forward by Editors. We believe any step to break the deadlock should be welcomed. We also are very much pleased to read the manifesto issued by the Conciliation Group. We note the point they make about the imperative necessity of modifying the conditions of detention, so as to permit the real response to the Viceroy's invitation."

Mr. Krishna Menon said: "Editors' letter about crystalisation of unity of India does not stand isolated. It has a corollary development in Britain. Though circumstances make our direct contacts with India, limited, we feel sure in these two counterparts there is that potent force which will break the deadlock, and also Mr. Amery. What is to be avoided in any kind of standing still. We must deal hammer-blows at this stonewall of deadlock, behind which reaction shelters itself."

POLITICAL PUERILITY

Editors of India appreciate much more than do many in this country, that the Government's policy of complacent paralysis is worse than futile To allow matters to remain indefinitely as they are is in itself an exposure of political puerility I can only hope so. Many editors will do something towards awakening Government to the realisation of the strength of feeling that exists beneath the deceptive appearance of calm that they have fostered. Although Lord Wavell's February speech was far more sensitive in its human approach than his predecessor's, nonetheless there was a note of timid restrictions which should not have existed. If only Lord Wavell had indicated his appreciation of such elementary steps as now emphasised by the Indian Editors some richer hope would have been ours.

NOT A PARTY DEMAND

Mr. W. Gallacher said: "Things are moving everywhere, look at France, look at de Gaulle. He has brought in two Communists in his Government. Tito now is a great fighter for Democracy. Everyone admires him. If these are happenings in Europe, what is wrong with Indian Nationalists? The request made by 112 Editors truly represents the minimum imperative demands for the minimum imperassay 'situation' advisedly, because it is not a party or sectional demand on solution but military, economic, political factors which are so evident and urgently call for release of prisoners and formation of a National Government, and I would add an energetic large-scale step to end the famine they are war necessities and they affect the shaping of the post-war world. It is of equal concern to Allied armies and nations as to India for her safety and survival. We must do everything in Parliament to encourage these Editors in their action. Mr. Fenner Brockway, Editor "New Leader" said: I congratulate Indian Editors on their initiative I hope it may break the deadlock into which the Indian political situation has drifted. Contribution of Congress, the largest political organisation in India is absolutely imperative if the problems of Indian hunger and security are to be solved. First step is the release of Mohatma Gandhi Pt. Nehru and other political prisoners.

FACTORIES IN GERMANY AND POLAND ATTACKED

Hundreds Of Enemy Planes Shot Down

LONDON, April 9: The United States Headquarters announces that strong forces of Flying Fortresses and Liberators attacked aircraft factories in Germany and Poland today.

An Air Ministry communique says: "On Saturday night Mosquitos of the Bomber Command attacked Essen and other objectives in West and North-west Germany.

HUGE ENEMY LOSSES

United States aircraft on Saturday destroyed a grand total of 148 German fighters, it is officially announced on Sunday. Liberators which attacked Brunswick shot down 60 planes, while fighter escort and fighters which swept over the Frankfurt area accounted for a further 88. Flying Fortresses which attacked aerodromes in Germany met no fighter opposition. On the other hand a considerable number of German aircraft were destroyed or damaged on the ground, both by fighters and bombers.

Allied losses were 34 bombers and 24 fighters. Sunday's figures reduce the original claim of fighter victories by four from 92 and reduce the number of fighters lost by one.

TOWN OF BAR SHELLED

Mediterranean Allied Force Advanced Headquarters, April 9.

Sunday's communique said:

SEA: On the coast of Dalmatia the enemy-occupied town of Bar and its harbours with other enemy positions at Ulcinj were shelled.

LAND: Numerous patrol clashes occurred.

AIR: Medium bombers yesterday attacked airfield at Rieti bridge at Bastia and factory at Popoli.—Reuter.

WAR CARRIED DEEP INTO POLAND

LONDON, April 9: Hundreds of United States Bombers, escorted by very great forces of fighters, to-day carried the air war deep into Poland with an attack on aircraft factories at Posen, as well as at Tutow, Warnemunde and Marienburg, it is officially announced.

The raid on Posen, the first since the United States came into the war, took the United States planes on one of their longest trips—probably over 1,500 air miles.—Reuter.

BULGAR ENVOY MEETS PORTUGUESE PREMIER

LISBON, April 9: The Prime Minister, Dr. Salazar, yesterday received the Bulgarian Minister to Lisbon, who had been in Sofia for consultations.—Reuter.

RELEASE POLITICAL PRISONERS

London Co-operators Urge Resignation Of Amery

LONDON, April 9.

The composite resolution on India from 10 leading branches, including Liverpool, London and Sheffield, was passed at the Co-operative Party's National Conference in London yesterday (Saturday) under the presidency of Mr. Alfred Barnes, Labour member for East Ham. The resolution demanded the release of all anti-Fascist political prisoners, and urged the establishment of a provisional National Government. The accepted amendment expressed the view that Mr. Amery had demonstrated his unfitness as Secretary of State for India.

Through Mr. R. C. Morrison, Member of Parliament, the National Committee deplored the rejection by Indian leadership of the Cripps Proposal of 1942, and believed that among the Indians themselves much more could be done to ease the path to Self-Government.

AMERY'S RESIGNATION DEMANDED.

An amendment moved by Mr. Evison of Sheffield was also carried demanding that the Conference should press for the resignation of Mr. Amery.—Reuter.

MATTHAI MYSTERY DEEPENS

Friend Opines About Her "Sudden Appearance", But Police Doubt

NEW YORK, April 9: Police searching for Valsa Matthai are now concentrating on the Jersey shore of the Hudson river opposite Manhattan. The head of the Missing Persons' Bureau, Capt. John Cronin, told Reuter that Valsa was known to have taken several ferryboat rides across the river.

Captain Cronin added that every vacant building in the neighbourhood of International House and all empty lots for miles around had been finely combed without result. He said that Valsa's Indian girl friend Prieta Kumarappa whom the police have interviewed is firmly convinced that Valsa will "turn up as suddenly as she has vanished", but the police are less optimistic.—Reuter.

U. S. Planes Bomb Ponape

WASHINGTON, April 8: A communique from Admiral Chester Nimitz to-day said that Ponape was bombed on Thursday, airfields and bauxite works being hit. Three Japanese positions in the Marshalls were also bombed and strafed.—Reuter.

Red Army Enters Czechoslovakia

Fierce Fighting Along Frontier

MOSCOW, April 8.

Marshal Stalin's order of the day which was addressed to Marshal Zhukov stated: "Troops of the First Ukrainian Front having inflicted a defeat on the enemy at the Carpathian foothills have emerged at our State frontier with Czechoslovakia and Rumania on a front stretching upto 200 kilometres (125 miles.")

Reds Take Sereth

"Our troops occupied the town of Sereth and over 30 other inhabited localities on Rumanian territory.

Sereth is 10 miles south of Czernowitz almost on the border of Bskovina and Rumania. (the eastern province of Czechoslovakia) and Transylvania—the first being Czechoslovak territory seized by Hungary in 1938 and the second disputed area ceded to Rumania by Hungary by the treaty of Trianon and party recovere under the Vienna award of 1940.

By reaching the Czechoslovak frontier, therefore, the Red Army has reached territory at present occupied by Hungary.

Benes Greets Stalin

LONDON, April 8: Following Marshal Stalin's announcement that the Red Army has reached Czechoslovak Frontier, the Czechoslovak President Dr. Edward Benes, sent Marshal Stalin a telegram conveying greetings in the name of himself and the Czechoslovak Government and declaring that the Red Army is bringing the Czechoslovak people freedom and hope in a happier and secure future.

CZECH FLAG ON CARPATHIANS

M. Ingr. added: "Czechoslovakia which was he vrst victim of German-Hungarian aggression will be the first European State to which freedom has been brought by the Allied armies.

The Czechoslovak Government announcement declared that the Czechoslovak flag has been hoisted on the top of the Carpathians.

Russians Force Pruth North Of Jassy

Marshal Stalin in a second ORDER OF THE DAY addressed to Marshal Koniev announced that the Red Army had forced the river Pruth north of Jassy on a front stretching over 170 kilometres (about 110 miles) broke through enemy defences and occupied the towns of Botosani and Dorohoi and 50 other inhabited localities.

Pursuing the retreating enemy or troops have emerged at the river Sereth on a front of over 85 kilometers (about 53 miles).

Dorohoi is 70 miles north west of Jassy and 30 miles west of the Pruth, the border of Rumania. Botosani is 20 miles south-east of Dorohoi on branch line which links both the towns with the Czernowitz-Ploesti-Bucharest railway.

Savage Fighting

MOSCOW, April 9: The battle for Czechoslovakia has now opened along the crests of the Carpathian Passes in blizzard and thick snowdrifts, says Reuter's staff correspondent. As Moscow awaits news that Marshal Zhukov's men have crossed the Czech border, the latest front reports tell of savage fighting along the frontier. Soviet mortars artillery and planes are raking German positions in the valleys.

In Rumania the two Marshals, Zhukov and Koniev, have linked up between the Sereth and Dorohoi and are now advancing together to throw the Germans from the whole stretch of hilly country north of Jassy from the Pruth to Carpathian line.

Marshal Zhukov's troops in this sector are already in action west of the Sereth and rolling up German fortifications on the right bank of the river, while Marshal Koniev's men are preparing to storm new crossings further south.

STALIN'S MANIFESTO TO POLAND

LONDON, April 8.

Marshal Stalin will issue a manifesto to the Polish people as soon as the Red Army crosses the Curzon line and enters what the Russians consider to be Poland proper" writes a special correspondent in this week's "Sunday Times."

The writer adds that it is understood that the British and U. S. Governments have accepted the basic principles of the manifesto, which will in future be followed in manifestoes issued by Russian, British or American armies advancing into enemy-held territory.

These basic principles provide for a solemn declaration by the Soviet Government announcing the liberation of Poland and the creation of a sovereign Polish State, guaranteeing political freedom to all democratic forces and assuring full religious freedom to all denominations.—Reuter.

NAZIS PREPARE TO MEET INVASION

NEW YORK, April 8: Germany has begun the flooding of nearly 5,000 square miles of the North Sea coastline in France and Belgium and this will drive about eight million people from their homes states the "New York Herald Tribune" in a London dispatch to-day.

NAZIS SHOOT 80,000 FRENCH MEN AND WOMEN

LONDON, April 8: Reports reaching the French Headquarters in London to-day state that at least 80,000 French men and women have been shot since the armistice.

JAPANESE CAPTURE TAMU

Pressure On Kohima Continues: Japs Still Hesitate To Launch Attack On Imphal

NEW DELHI, April 9.

JAPANESE TROOPS ON THE OFFENSIVE IN NORTH BURMA HAVE CAPTURED TAMU, AND ARE EXERTING PRESSURE ON KOHIMA, SAYS THE 'ASSOCIATED PRESS' OF INDIA'S SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT AT SEAC HEADQUARTERS.

As in the case of Tiddim, the British and Indian forces held Tamu, until it was no longer strategically wise to do so. Our troops retired to strong posts on the Tamu-Imphal Road about 50 miles from Imphal, and are successfully beating off any enemy attempt to penetrate further.

About the same time Japanese forces attacked Kohima and succeeded in getting to the outskirts of the town. A counter-attack drove them out again, and in actions now taking place they are being driven still further back.

And as with Kohima, so with Imphal, every day the enemy delays in capturing these town, so do his chances lessen. And as long as we have the Imphal-Ukhrul-Tamu roads he is prevented from bringing in his motorised vehicles.

Still the most surprising feature of this battle is the enemy's unwillingness so far to launch an attack on Imphal, the greatest tactical prize in this area.

WHEN RAINS COME

At present the Japanese are still relying entirely upon tracks for their lines of communication which strictly limits supplies of ammunition and food. Their precarious position will grow steadily worse as the rains start and the monsoons follow. To-day's reports from every sector indicate that we are maintaining the upper hand.

On the 8th April, there was slightly increased activity on the Arakan front, says to-day's Allied war communique. Indian troops supported by effective artillery and mortar fire repelled with heavy casualties a strong counter-attack made by the Japanese on one of our positions south of Maungdaw. Later our medium artillery engaged an enemy strongpoint.

During the successful operation by British troops near Buthidaung on 7th April, one 47 m.m. anti-tank gun was captured and another destroyed. Further losses were inflicted on the enemy in the same area on 8th April.

JAP COUNTER-ATTACK REPULSED

A Japanese counter-attack on the hill feature north of the Imphal plain captured by our troops yesterday was repulsed without difficulty. To the south-west patrol activity continues.

On 7th April, Japanese pressure on the outskirts of Kohima was maintained. A counter-attack against a small initial penetration was successful and our operations are proceeding.

In northern Burma our levies continued in contact with the Japanese at the Tiang river crossing, on the Sumprabum-Myitkyina road, and harassed enemy lines of retreat in that area.

Heavy bombers of the strategic air force, Eastern Air Command, on the night of 8/9 April attacked Mandalay marshalling yards. Mediums, bombing the Victoria Lake dumps, Rangoon, encountered enemy night fighters and damaged one.

MAWLU AREA BOMBED

Long-range fighters in daylight on 7th and 8th April and on the night of 7/8 April continued their attacks against rail targets in South and Central Burma. The Air Commando force of the Tactical Air Force in support of ground troops heavily bombed and strafed gun positions in the Mawlu area.

With the enemy only eight miles away in the north and north-east, and less than 40 miles in the south and south-east, Imphal, the capital of the Indian border state of Manipur, is to-day a vast offensive base, on the 'qui vive',—all prepared and ready for the hottest reception to the enemy from whichever direction he may step into the 700-square mile plain of Inphal, says D. R. Mankekar, A.P.I. war correspondent.

For three weeks now the enemy menace has been creeping nearer to Imphal, the first from the south and the south-west and then from the north-east and north.

I. L. P. Conference Chief Attacks Prime Minister: Demand For Socialism

LEEDS, April 8: The Prime Minister was described as "British Fuehrer Churchill" by Mr. Bob Edwards, Chairman, in a speech at the opening of the Independent Labour Party Conference to-day.

The Conference, which will continue over the week-end, to-day discussed a resolution calling on the people to demand a changeover to Socialism, so that the country's resources would be owned by the people."—Reuter.

IN THIRD DAY'S SESSION OF A. I. W. C.

Women Demand Rights Of Divorce And Property

Give Address To Mrs. Naidu Extolling Her Services

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Two interludes—one regarding the practice of canvassing votes for office-bearers and the other, a pleasanter one, namely, the presentation of an address to Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, marked the third day's proceedings of the All-India Women's Conference which met at Vanita Vishram Gardens, Bombay, to-day. Smt. Kamaladevi presided.

The Conference scheduled to conclude to-day, had to be postponed to-morrow, as some of its business could not be dealt with for lack of time.

The presentation of address to Mrs. Naidu aroused a wave of enthusiasm. Over one hundred women's organisations paid floral tributes to her. She was also presented with a purse, which Shrimati Kamaladevi described as a token of their love and admiration for their revered leader, Mrs. Naidu.

As garlands were trussed up and piled upon her to chokeful, they had to be removed again and again and placed on the rostrum. At the end of the function, there was a mountain of bouquets and garlands on the dais which was also cluttered up with other articles like leather purses and cloth pieces.

The problem which evoked the greatest interest at the Conference was the one regarding proposed legislation on Hindu law, with a provision for divorce and equality of property rights for men and women.

NOT AN INSTRUMENT OF CONGRESS

When the Conference reassembled on Sunday, Mrs. Kamaladevi made a spirited statement in regard to the practice of putting up certain posters asking certain persons to be voted as office-bearers in preference to other candidates. She made it clear that neither the organisers nor the candidates had anything to do with the incident which happened that morning. Referring to the charges that Congress and Congress women had been using the Conference as an instrument for their own purposes she stated as a Congress woman, she emphatically denied the charge. She reminded the Conference that Congress women were in the Conference right from its inception. It was a matter of pride for her that the founder and the original workers of the Conference were Congress women. And they had made valuable contributions towards its growth. She pointed out that Mrs. Cousins was the original founder. She empaasised that the Conference was not an instrument of the Congress and the very fact that there were many non-Congress elements as members and office-bearers bore testimony to this fact.

Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit, translating the statement in Hindustani, added that the members in the Conference had followed democratic principles, and she appealed to the delegates not to be swayed by extraneous influences in voting.

SARGENT COMMITTEE REPORT

Mrs. Hanna Sen then moved the resolution welcoming the report of the Central Advisory Board of Education on Post-War Educational Development as an effort towards universal and compulsory education, authorising the appointment of a representative committee to submit within a specified time the considered views and recommendations for presentation before the next meeting of the Standing Committee.

Mrs. Kulsum Sayani seconded the resolution and Mrs. J. R. Billimoria and Smti. Gangubai Patwardhan supported the resolution extolling the recommendations made in the Sargent Committee's report. The resolution was passed.

INFRINGEMENT OF I. L. O. CONGRESS

Miss Shanta Bhalerao moved a resolution condemning the action of the Government of India in withdrawing the prohibition on women to work underground in coal mines in India as a retrograde and reprehensible step, infringing a convention of the International Labour Organisation. The resolution added that no circumstances justified the employment of women underground and hence, the Conference urged the Government to restore the ban immediately. In moving the resolution she stated that the argument advanced by Government that the dearth of coal in the country necessitated the employment of women workers, was groundless. Cheap labour seemed to be the real argument for this retrograde measure.

Smtl. Sarala Gupta seconded and Dr. Miss Patil, Mrs. Jhabwala, Mrs. Manjeshwar, Mrs. Kotwal and Mrs. Jyotsna Mehta supported the resolution.

Another resolution, referring to the problem of traffic in women and children and emphatically condemning such exploitation, urged exemplary punishment to culprits, and urged for legal action and rehabilitation measures.

The resolution was moved by Mrs. S. C. Mukherjee and seconded by Shrimati Chandrakala Shai. Smtis. Renu Chakrabarty, Jamnabai Kirloskar, Usha Haldar, and Mrs. Rebecca Ghosh spoke in support. The attention of the Conference was particularly drawn to the clause in the resolution regarding the economic distress in famine areas, which they said was particularly noticeable in Bengal. The resolution was passed.

The Conference accepted another resolution opining that all efforts should be made to help women workers to obtain their maternity benefits without fear of dismissal and suggested amendments in the Indian Factories Act. Mrs. Sudha Muzumdar moved and Miss Kamal Wagle seconded the resolution.

HINDU LAW

A resolution on Hindu Law evoked considerable interests. Mrs. Kitty Shiva Rao moved the following resolution: (a) "This Conference welcomes the reappointment of the Hindu Law Committee and hopes that as soon as the entire Code has been completed, it will be enacted into law. This Conference, however, regrets the exclusion of Dewan Bahadur V. V. Joshi from the Committee, who is a well-known champion of women's rights. (b) This Conference notes with satisfaction that the Marriage Bill was referred to a Joint Select Committee without a division. But it feels that there should be some provision for the dissolution of marriages under specific conditions. They, therefore, draw the attention of the Hindu Law Committee to the urgent need of incorporating such provision in the final draft of the Code as a whole. (c) While reaffirming the claim for equal rights for both men and women, this Conference supports the Intestate Succession Bill, as originally introduced into the Legislature and deplores the changes suggested by the Select Committee in regard to the addition of simultaneous heirs, as this has resulted in the dilatory tactics of recirculating the Bill."

In moving the resolution, Mrs. Shiva Rao said that the stand of the Conference was to support the Bill, as it was originally intended, with the provision for equal rights for men and women. But now, after its emergence from the Committee, it gave half a share to women.

WAY TO KEEP MEN IN CHECK

Mrs. Doctor seconded, and Smtis. Indira Deodhar Mulji, Rameswari Nehru, Pushpaben Mehta and Jyotsna Mehta supported the resolution. Mrs. Kanakamma Menon (Cochin) referred to the Law in her State, giving the right of divorce for wives and husbands. Because of the Law, there were not many and undue divorces in her State. On the other hand, she thought they were more attached to their husbands than others. The threat of divorce was necessary to keep men in check, so that they might be more careful. Referring to the argument that women did not know how to manage property, she pointed out how Kerala women set an example to show how they could manage properly, independently of men.

Lady Vidyagowri Nilkant remarked that provision for divorce was only a "safety valve." The resolution was adopted.

Shrimati Kamaladevi, at this stage, drew the attention of the Conference to a diversion caused by the placing of a resolution by Miss Lilamani Naidu. This resolution placed on record its emphatic protest against the obnoxious practice of canvassing and referred to the statements made earlier by the President and an ex-President of the Conference. Shrimati Kamaladevi pointed out that the resolution embodied the very sentiments which they had expressed earlier. And if the resolution was accepted it meant that their statements were of no value and that it gave an idea that their very "bona fides" as office-bearers were in doubt.

Miss Naidu, rising on a point of order, said that she did not question the statements, and that the resolution was brought forward in order to crystallize those sentiments and put them on record.

When the sense of the House was taken, consideration of the resolution was rejected, Lady Rama Rao being a solitary supporter on the dais to put the resolution to vote.

FOOD PROBLEM

After tea, the session took up consideration of a resolution on food, which affirmed that the only adequate solution lay in the hands of a representative Government responsible to the people, and opined that the present distress could, to some extent, be mitigated in co-operation with popular food committees. The resolution suggested several measures including uniform policy of control and rationing, drastic steps to stop corruption, arrangements and priority for the supply of milk to children and invalids, discontinuation of the denial policy and a more developed and practical form of the 'Grow More Food' campaign.

Shrimati Renuqa Ray moved the resolution and Miss Phulrenu Dutt seconded. Smts. Umabai Kundapur, Jyotsna Mehta, S. C. Roy, Narmada Parekh and Mrs. Ela Sen and Mrs. Hajra Begum supported. The resolution was passed.

ADDRESS TO MRS. NAIDU

After Prof. Anjaria delivered a lecture on "Inflation and the Food Problem in Our Cuntry" an address was then presented to Mrs. Sarojini Naidu.

The address, couched in Hindustani, was read out by Shrimati Kamaladevi. "It is our good fortune," the address ran, "that we could have your 'darshan' today." Continuing it said that they were very much touched by the news of Mrs. Naidu's ill-health, as a result of her sufferings during the last year and a half. It was for this reason that her presence today, had given them all the greater delight.

It was impossible for them, the address further stated, to describe her services to the country, because they extended to a long period of her life, and in various spheres of activities. She had already taken her place among the greatest of literateurs, but the part she played in the political life of the country was an invaluable lesson, and served as a guidance to women in India that they could share the national burden on an equal footing with men. The greatest testimony of this war her election for the Presidentship of the Congress by which the principle of equality was put into practice. She had always remained detached from the excitements of political life, and at the same time emphasised the high principles. It was for that reason that her political life had become an ideal for them.

GAVE UNITY IDEAL

In her personal life, she had drawn Hindus and Muslims together and placed the ideal of unity before the country, for which they should cherish a regard for her.

Inspite of her pre-occupation in all such activities, she had not forgotten the special problems which affected women. She had agitated for the cause of women, not only in India but in other countries as a representative of India. They sincerely prayed to God that she be given a long and happy life and continue to be their guide on the road she had shown them.

Lady Premlila Thackersey, Shrimati Rameshwari Nehru, Begum Sugra Humayun Mirza, Shrimatis S. C. Mukherji, Savitribai Oak, Jaishree Raijee and Mr. N. B. Panthaki paid glowing tributes to Mrs. Naidu. As a token of love and admiration for Mrs. Naidu several organisations and individuals presented her with a purse of Rs. 1,561. Nearly a hundred women's organisation garlanded her.

OFFICE-BEARERS

The following office-bearers were elected for the ensuing year: Vice-Presidents—Lady Rama Rao, Lady Thakersey Mrs. Hannah Sen, Mrs. Hansa Mehta, Mrs. S. C. Mukherjee and Mrs. Husein Ali Khan. Hony Organising Secretary—Mridula Sarabhai. Hon. Treasurer—Dr. Mrs. Malinibai Sukthankar. Mrs. Kulsum Sayani was elected General Secretary, unopposed.

The Conference adjourned till 9 a.m. to day (Monday).

Incident On Queen's Road

About 11 p.m. last night a hefty American soldier was seen beating severely a boy of about eighteen on Queen's Road facing the Oval. It appears the boy had been running after a victoria occupied by four American soldiers, demanding something. The victoria was stopped and one of the soldiers getting out began beating the boy. The cries of the boy attracted a number of people and when some of them tried to intervene, the soldier threatened to beat them also. After beating the boy for sometime the soldier got back into the victoria which was driven off.

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THROUGH PAKISTAN TO DEMOCRACY

Khaliq-Uz-Zaman Welcomes U. P. Congressmen's Statement On Muslim Demand

BARPETA, April 9.

Presiding over the Assam Provincial Muslim League Conference today, Chaudhury Khaliq-uz-Zaman declared that *Pakistan* was the only effective safeguard for the protection of the political, cultural, economic and religious rights of Muslims against the vagaries of the majority. *Pakistan*, he thought, would ensure the healthy progress of this subcontinent towards real and lasting democracy, since majorities *in Pakistan* and *Hindustan* zones would have to behave in a more responsible way towards the minorities.

UNITY OF INDIA

Referring to the Viceroy's recent reference to the geographical unity of India, Chaudhury Khaliq-uz-Zaman said that it was strange that the British Government which conceded separate electorates to Muslims on grounds of their historical importance, should be found stressing the geographical unity of India to resist the Muslim claim. Geographical unity had often been torn into pieces through all ages and times, but there had been no one so great or powerful as to be able to change history, for history alone was unchangeable and adamant.

SOME SATISFACTION

The President said that it was a matter of some satisfaction that some Congressmen had started realising that Muslim India could not be disposed of by merely keeping up an air of superiority under the cloak of guardianship of independence and persisting in hollow propaganda both inside India through the Hindu press and outside by securing the doubtful sympathies of Opposition benches in England and America. If the report in the press that the attitude of some Congressmen who informally assembled at Allahabad towards the Muslim demand was true, then there was little doubt that a healthy change was taking place in the outlook and the realities of the situation had begun to be appreciated.

BELIEVE IN FUTURE

Continuing, the President said that some Muslim young men were anxious to define now the form of *Pakistan* Government. "Hasty steps in politics are most dangerous and I would advise my young friends to leave the matter to the people of *Pakistan* areas with the sincere belief that those on whom the task of framing the constitution will fall, will not be found wanting in their love for Islam and sense of responsibility towards the minorities. It is only by pinning our faith in the future generation of Muslims that we can work with real energy for the realization of Muslim ideals. Let us remember that definitions impose limitations and any premature elaboration of constitutional niceties may seriously injure the cause of *Pakistan*."

PALESTINE PROBLEM

Referring to Palestine, the President said that it appeared that for the time being at least the British Government had shelved the question, but nobody knew what it would do when pressed by America and world Jewry. He wanted the British Government to understand that any change in the policy envisaged in the White Paper of 1939 would not only be followed with grave consequences in India, but outside in the whole Muslim world which was learning the value of unity of purpose under the wise and able leadership of Nahas Pasha.—A. P.

INDIA IS ONE AND INDIVISIBLE

Khaparde Attacks "Pakistan" Slogan And Charkha

SHIMOGA, April 8.

The geographical unity of India was emphasised by Mr. B. G. Khaparde in the course of his presidential address at the first session of the All-India States Hindu Mahasabha which met here today. Mr. Khaparde contended that people who lived in Indian India were by no means different from those of British India. They had a common heritage a common culture, common customs, common traditions, common religion and common loyalty to their motherland. Despite these artificial divisions of Indian India and British India, this holy land of 'Bharat' was one and indivisible.

Mr. Kharparde dealt at length with the slogan of 'Pakistan' and said beyond mere assertions of wanting it "I have not seen any logical cogent reasons establishing the necessity, the possibility, its territorial extent, or the benefits to Hindustan, and endorsed Dr. Savarkar's remarks at Cawnpore in December, 1942 that it was an evil which must be resisted at all costs.

Turning to the Princes Mr. Khaparde said they had the privilege of being the masters and honour of being servants of the people. They had coveted opportunity of doing good to millions of humanity and they would well realise the spirit of the times and use the 'Gadi' not as a divan of indulgence, but a stern seat of duty.

Summing up the Hindu Mahasabha politics in the formula 'Hinduise politics and militarise Hindustan,' Mr. Khaparde asked Hindus not to cling to the old ideals of Charkha and Hindu-Muslim unity which according to him, were as dead as mutton. He advised them to take full opportunities of the military training offered in the States, and to demand a free and unbiassed press.

MOONJE'S ADDRESS TO STUDENTS

SHIMOGA, April 8.

Addressing the first session of the Mysore State Hindu Students' Federation, Dr. Moonje urged Hindu youths in Mysore to learn riding and rifle shooting.

Dr. Moonje disclosed that he was agitating for the establishment of a military school for Madras Presidency and that the Governor of Madras had promised him support.

Dr. Moonje declared that if the Congress abandoned the policy of appeasement and resolved to act justly, the Hindu Mahasabha would merge in the Congress.—A. P.

Kasturba Fund & C. I. States

KHANDWA, (By Mail.)

Mr. Kanhaiyalal D. Vaidya General Secretary of the C. I. States' Peoples' Conference and member of the Standing Committee of the All-India States' Peoples' Conference has issued an appeal through the Press to the C. I. people for organising a provincial committee for Central India States to organise collections for the Kasturba memorial fund.

Inflation Hits Germany

LONDON: The German Finance Minister Count Ludwig Schwerin Von Krosigk warned the Germans in a broadcast tonight that new taxation may be necessary to ward off the treat of inflation.

He urged them not to imperil the stability of the mark by paying black market prices and disclosed that monetary circulation in the Reich has increased by 300 per cent since the war began.—Reuter.

KEY TO MASS LITERACY

Five Years' Progress Of Basic Education

WARDHA, April 8.

"Every Province and State in India which started the experiment of basic education has continued it all these five years, with the solitary exception of Orissa, where when the Government dropped the experiment, the people took it up. The experiment has so far been most successful in the Bihar Province and in Kashmir State," stated Sri Aryanayakam, General Secretary of the All-India Basic Education Board. Summarising the annual report he presented at the Fifth Annual meeting of the Board which met in Sevagram Wardha, recently under the Presidentship of Mr. Zakir Hussain, the Chairman of the Board.

The Board first adopted a resolution on the passing away of Sri Kasturba Gandhi.

SUMMARY OF REPORT

The General Secretary's summary of the report showed that there are 120 basic schools in Kashmir, 27 in Bihar, 52 in Bombay, 59 in C.P. and nearly 4,000 in U.P.

The C.P. and U.P. schools, though not cent per cent basic schools, have adopted the syllabus of the Basic Education Committee. These were all Government schools. Besides these there were the non-official basic education schools in Sevagram, in the Jamia Millia, Delhi, in Saswad, Poona, in Meerut, and in Rasulia Hoshangabad.

The Kashmir Government in the course of their report have stated: "Several discerning and well-known educationists and other distinguished visitors to basic schools have borne testimony to the fact that the children who have been educated according to this scheme have shown far greater mental alertness, and educational awareness than pupils of ordinary schools."

The Bihar Government's report quotes the opinion of the principal of the Women's College, Patna, who visited 13 basic schools in the Champaran compact area, "I sincerely feel that the salvation of the Indian villages and the key to mass literacy is in basic education.

Give every village a similar school and within a few years the results are bound to speak for themselves."

The Board also accepted the scheme for a Kasturba Kanya Ashram in Sevagram to accommodate 100 girls, drawn up by the secretaries and resolved to submit the scheme to the trustees of the Kasturba National Memorial for their approval.—A. P.

SAVARKAR CHAMPIONS PRINCES' CASE

SHIMOGA, April 8.

"There is a general idea that the States, particularly Hindu States, are a kind of impediment in the way of progress. That idea, to my mind, is under the present circumstances, absolutely incorrect and harmful," said Mr. V. D. Savarkar, President of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha, in an interview to the "Associated Press". He added, Hindu States were centres of power of Hindudom.

Illustrating his point, Mr. Savarkar said, supposing to-morrow or the day after the British power was shaken in India, relatively strong Hindu States would step in to restore order. Moreover, these States which had good resources would be able to do something tangible to the people under their control and instanced industrial development in Mysore, which, in his opinion, was incomparably superior to that in any other place in India.

Referring to the new organisation that was proposed to be set up as a result of the All-India Hindu States Mahasabha Conference, Mr. Savarkar said the idea at present was to create a central organisation to coordinate the activities of various Sabhas in all the States. They would not be controlled by the All-India Hindu Mahasabha, though they might seek its guidance and advice. —A. P.

Charcoal Position Improves

In view of the improved stock position of charcoal, the Government of Bombay has decided to remove the restriction until June 15, 1944 on the sale of charcoal in Bombay City under which an authorised dealers was permitted to sell only up to a maximum of two bags per week to the head of a family on the production of his ration cards. All bonafide consumers will now be in a position to buy their entire charcoal requirements from the authorised charcoal dealers. To cope with the increase in demand for charcoal that will take place under these new arrangements, the Bombay Co-operative Marketing Society Ltd., has been instructed to further increase the number of authorised charcoal dealers' shops in Bombay City as well as open shops in the suburbs.

Price Of Bread

It appears that some restaurants and other establishments in Bombay City and the Bombay Suburbau District, which supply bread to customers against the surrender of bread tickets, are under the impression that the prices of baker's bread fixed by the Government apply only to bakers and that the establishments can sell bread at a higher price. This is a totally wrong impression. The prices fixed by the Government apply to all sellers of baker's bread, whether bakers or non-bakers.

ILLUSORY PROFITS ON GOLD SALES IN INDIA

LONDON, April 7.

"The materials which Britain buys in India with the proceeds of gold sales have risen in price quite as much as gold price and though we may seem to be making a good profit on re-sale of South African gold it is in fact quite illusory," says Mr. Oscar Hobson, City Editor of the "News Chronicle", writing on the gold price talks.

Mr. Hobson writes: "By an arrangement made early in the war the South African Reserve Bank has the first pick of gold production of Rand and the balance is automatically sold to the British Treasury at eight guineas an ounce. That system worked quite smoothly but there has recently been some complaint by South Africa because in some parts of the world, namely, India and Middle East, gold has been selling at much higher price than this official quotation. What has given complaints some substance is the fact that most of the gold which has been sold in India on British account at anything upto £16 an ounce, has been South Africa's metal bought at eight guineas. The South African gold mining interests naturally asked why they should not share in this extraordinary premium.

● BLACK MARKET

"General Smuts defined the free gold market in India as black market and added that the Union of South Africa did not wish to participate in it. On a purely objective reading South Africa does not command a convincing case for in the first place one reason why gold is quoted so high in India is that the American and British Governments are prepared to buy the metal in unlimited quantities at a fixed price. In the second place this gold which is being sold in India provides enough rupees to meet a small fraction of the British Government expenditure in that country. The materials which Britain buys in India with the proceeds of gold sales have risen in price quite as much as gold price and although we may seem to be making a good profit on the re-sale of South African gold it is in fact quite illusory."—United Press.

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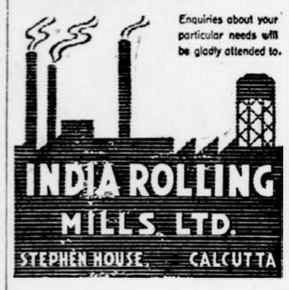

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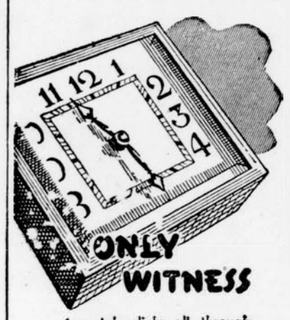

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CITY AND SUBURBS

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Sunrise: 7-27 a.m. Sunset 7-53 p.m.
Hightide: 0.46, 13-14. Lowtide: 6-48, 19-05
Municipal Corporation 2 p.m. (B. T.)

To-day's Engagements

JOURNALISTS' ASSOCIATION OF INDIA: Prominent leaders of the All-India Women's Conference, including Srimati Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya and Srimati Renuka Ray, M.L.A. (Central), will address members of the Journalists' Association of India at the Journalists' Club (Prospect Chambers Annexe, Hornby Road, Fort) to-morrow (Tuesday) at 6-15 p.m.

MAZDAZNAN ART EVENING: On "Art" by Dr. Trivikram and others at Mazdaznan Hall, opp. Churchgate Station, at 6-15 p.m. Mother Gloria will preside.

HANSRAJ MORARJI PUBLIC SCHOOL WORLI: Annual Sports from 5 p.m. to 7-30 p.m. Diwan Bahadur Krishnalal M. Jhaveri will preside and to distribute the prizes.

SIR DORABJI TATA GRADUATE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK: Fourth Convocation at 6-15 p.m. in the compound of the Nagpada Neighbourhood House New Nagpada Road, Byculla. Sir S. Radhakrishnan will deliver the Convocation address and Sir Sorab Saklatvala, the Chairman of the Board of Trustees, will preside.

BOMBAY BRANCH ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY: Meeting in Society's Rooms at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) Baron Richard J. de Touche-Skadding will speak on "Discovery of Ancient Magic Stone of the Orient".

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN IN INDIA: "At Home" to meet the members of the Executive and the Standing Committee of the All-India Women's Conference at 5 p.m. at Mrs. Padmabai Saraiya's residence, "Vasant Vihar", 85, Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill. Mrs. Vijaylakshmi Pandit and Mrs. R. Ray will address.

BOMBAY SUBURBAN SEWAPREMI MANDAL: The Hindi Classes conducted by the above Mandal viz., Prarambhik, Pravesh Parichaya and Kovid will be started from to-day (Monday). Those who desire to join are requested to enrol themselves at the following institutions:— Local Board Marathi School, Malad; Seth Madhavdas Amarshi High School, Andheri; Kandivali Vidyalaya, Kandivali, and Jogeshwari English School, Jogeswari.

SAROSH K. R. CAMA PRIZE ESSAY: The K. R. Cama Oriental Institute offers a prize of Rs. 250 for an essay on "A collection of references in the Avesta, Pahlavi and later Parsi literatures, bearing on the origin and formulation of the "Nirang Din" ceremony, explaining its "rationale", with critical notes, throwing light on problems concerning the ceremony as performed at present."

Competitors must give a bibliography of the books consulted the names of books with references to pages, and place the quotations in inverted commas. The competition is open to Parsi as well as non-Parsi ladies and gentlemen. The essay is to be submitted on or before the 31st December 1944, giving the nom-de-plume only on the front page of the essay. The full name and address of the writer should be sent in a separate cover bearing on the outside the title of the essay and nom-de-plume of the writer, write to Mr. B. T. Anklesaria, Hon. Secretary, 136, Apollo St., Fort, Bombay.

TRIPLE FOUNDATION OF GANDHISM

Krishnamurti On "Challenge Of A New Faith"

"Gandhism is based on the triple foundation of reverence for life, faith in truth and world-view. It has given mankind a scheme if new institutions and a spirit to foster them. It is this faith which is the one effective barrier to the downfall of man. It is the faith of the great harmony of enduring individualities and vigorous self-expression. In truth, it points to a new civilization interfused with a living spirituality" declared Mr. Y. G. Krishnamurthi in the course of his address on "The Challenge of a New Faith" held under the auspices of the National Week Exhibition, in the Asthika Samaj Hall.

Continuing he said: "The tree of Gandhism is not a garden plant regularly clipped. It is a forest tree full of loveliness and power. It bears the life-giving fruit."

The speaker contended: "The postulates of capitalism have created inserity. Modern civilisation rests on the basis of wage-slaves. The slave foundation of civilization is not yet destroyed. There is an implacable hostility between Gandhism and Capitalism. For, it is the function and glory of Gandhism to demand the dignity of the human soul."

Industrial Planners

At the same place and under the same auspices Mr. B. R. Dhurandar, Assistant Editor of 'Nava Kal' spoke on "Village Industries" on Saturday evening. Mr. Dhurandhar analysed at great length the Indian Industrialists' 15-year plan and challenged their claim as planners of the prosperity of India which lived in her many villages. He stressed the importance of village industries and the vista of new life they opened up to the teeming millions.

Maharashtra And Karnatak Editors Meet

POONA, April 6.

A strong appeal to the Bombay Government to associate itself with the mofussil Press in regard to the food problem of the province and give due attention to its suggestion was made at a meeting of Editors from Maharastra and Karnatak held here under the presidency of Mr. H. R. Moharay, Editor of the "Samyukta Karnataka", Hubli.

The Editors assured the public and the non-official Bombay Food Council of their full co operation.

The meeting considered the Bombay Government's food policy in the matter of procurement and distribution and discussed measures for giving proper publicity to the grievances of the people, particularly in the rural areas.—United Press.

STUDENTS' APPEAL FOR HELP FOR FAMILIES OF POLITICAL PRISONERS' RELIEF

The President of the Bombay Students' Union Committee writes: The Bombay Students' Union started relief collections since October and appointed a Committee, Bombay Students' Union has so far collected about Rs. 16,000, out of which the sum of Rs. 10,577-9 has been spent for affording relief in Bombay City, Gujarat and Kathiawar, Maharashtra and Karnatak. The Bombay Students' Union has decided to make more collections during national week. The public of Bombay have so far very enthusiastically responded to our appeal and our thanks are due to them. We however appeal to the public to give more generously to serve the cause."

INDIA'S C.-In-C. IN CITY

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Again visiting Bombay after a short interval of just over one month, H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, Gen. Sir Claude Auchinleck spent Saturday afternoon touring various units of the Royal Indian Navy.

Gen. Auchinleck, arrived by air yesterday morning. Accompanied by Commodore Rattray he first went on board one of the ships of the R. I. N. and inspected both equipment and the men's quarters.

Most of the visit, however, was spent at two R.I.N. training institutions in Bombay. One is the Officers' Training establishment.

H. E. the C.-in-C. spent about one and half hours at the R. I. N. Signals' School. Gen. Auchinleck saw classes of girls of the W.A.C. (I) Naval Wing at work.

Earlier Gen. Auchinleck visited the Censor Station.—A. P.

K. F. NARIMAN WEDS

BOMBAY, Sunday.

The marriage of Mr. K. F. Nariman, M.L.A., (Bombay), with Miss Manek Boman-Behram, daughter of eldest sister of Sir Boman-Behram, was celebrated privately on Sunday morning at the residence of the bride at Mahim.

Mr. and Mrs. Nariman are proceeding to Poona to-night.

SOCIAL POSITION OF WOMEN IN KERALA

Delegates To A. I. W. C. Say How It Was Far In Advance Of Other Parts Of Country

The Bombay Keraleya Samaj accorded a public reception to the five delegates from Cochin to the All-India Women's Conference on Sunday morning. The function came off in the Podar College Hall, Matunga, and Mr. K. A. Subramaniam presided.

The president expressed great pleasure in welcoming the distinguished visitors from the far south and hoped that their presence in their midst would be an inspiration to Keraleeya women in Bombay to come out for social work.

Mrs. Laxmi Menon who addressed the gathering expresed her gratitude for the welcome accorded to her and her fellow delegates. She referred to the work of the All-India Women's Conference and the many questions which agitated the women of the country. She, however, pointed out that so far as Malayali women were concerned they enjoyed a measure of freedom which was denied to women in other parts. They also had inheritance and property rights. Indeed in many respects, women of Kerala were socially more advanced and more protected by their social customs and heritage.

Miss Bhagirathi Menon, Mrs. Thankamma N. Menon, a member of Cochin Legislature, and the other two delegates also spoke.

Mr. M. Karuvan then acquointed the guests with the activities of the Bombay Keraleeya Samaj and the life and conditions of Keraleeyas in Bombay.

After the reception, the guests were entertained to tea at the premises of Samaj at Dadar.

BHARATIYA VIDYA BHAVAN

The annual general meeting of the members of the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan was held at the Bhavan's premises at Harvey Road at 5 p.m. on Sunday. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice H. V. Divatia took the chair. The report of the secretaries regarding the working of the Bhavan for the past year mentioned among other things the under-mentioned achievements:

(1) The formation of the Bharatiya Itihasa Samiti under the auspices of the Bhavan for the purpose of preparing a History of India on national lines and the progress of work under the General Editorship of Dr. R. C. Majumdar, Ex-Vice-Chancellor of the Dacca University.

(2) The preparations for the establishment of a first grade Arts College in the City to be named after the late Sheth Meghji Mathuradas.

(3) The affiliation of important institutions like the Bombay Astrological Society to the Bhavan.

(4) Four new departments of post-graduate studies and research on Indological subjects.

The meeting also decided to start courses of studies, conduct examinations and give diplomas in the Shastras, Hindu Religion and Literature, the modern Indian Languages and allied subjects and award scholarships and medals for successful candidates.

Mr. J. M. Shelat was elected Joint Hon. Secretary, Shri Charandas Shri Motilal Setalvad, Shri Charandas Meghji, Shri Gordhandas Sonawala, and Shri Jagjivandas Dossabhai were also elected Honorary Members of the Bhavan.

The meeting came to a close with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

RECORD CROWD AT "DIL PAZIR"

There was a record attendance on Sunday at the 'Dil Pazir" fete organised by Mrs. Bapsey Sabavala in aid of the 'Beggars' Friend Fund'. All the stalls were well patronised by the public.

The many attractive and novel features of the carnival were highly appreciated.

FREE HOMOEOPATHIC CONSULTATION

To celebrate Hahnemann's 101st anniversary Dr. D. N. Koppiker will give free homoeopathic consultation from the 10th to 13th at Anandashram, Proctor Road, from 9 a.m. to 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. to 8 p.m.

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DISTRIBUTION OF EATABLES AT PARTIES, etc.

The Bombay Government's Order banning parties and entertainments of 50 or more persons in Bombay City and the Bombay Suburban District as amended on October 28, 1943 has now been in force for more than five months. But the public still seems to be under the impression that the Order covers all parties, entertainments or functions, religious, social or otherwise, whether there is one host or a number of hosts, or whether each and every person attending the party pays his or her cost of the meal. In fact, it applies to all distribution of eatables at or in connection with any party, entertainment or function, either in a person's private residence or in a hotel or a club.

SECONDLY, without the necessary permit from the Supply Commissioner no party or entertainment can be held where the total number exceeds 49, including guests and hosts. There is thus NO basis for the misconception that in connection with a function, two sets of hosts can each feed 49 persons.

THIRDLY, the Order prohibits the distribution of eatables not merely *at* but *in connection with* a party, etc. This means that a person cannot send eatables to the residence of individuals whom he wishes to entertain.

FINALLY, eatables include all SOLID FOOD, whether rationed or not, including fruits, nuts, wafers, wedding cakes, etc.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, April 9.

Following is the weather chart showing maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches recorded at eight hours on April 5, 1944:—

Allahabad 81 67 T, BOMBAY 87 73 0, Calcutta 90 70 T, Cawnpore 83 63 0, Cuttack 92 76 T, Darjeeling 54 45 T, Delhi 78 69 0, Dehra Dun 73 51 0, Jacobabad 87 61 0 Karachi 83 73 0, Lahore 75 57 0, Lucknow 83 59 0, Madras 89 75 0, Nagpur 84 71 0, Patna 85 67 0 Peshawar 57 49 0.3, Shillong 70 53 0.3, Simla 49 38 0.3.—A. P.

A THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

How many are there that are unworthy of the light of day, and yet the sun arises.

—Seneca.

The Bombay Chronicle

RELEASE THE LEADERS

The Non-Party Leaders' Conference, which held its third session at Lucknow during the week-end, may not represent any particular party in India but its proceedings express the feelings of millions in the country. The conference has met at a time when the situation in the country is in many respects very grave. Scarcity continues to prevail in some parts of the country and even Mr. Amery is constrained to admit that there is no certainty of adequate indigenous food supply this year. Even where food is available its price is far beyond the means of the poor. The war situation is graver for India than it has been for months past, if only for the reason that the war is being fought on Indian soil. The general discontent among the people is spreading deeper and wider and the very leaders who can effectively control them are still in jail. Even those who are outside jail feel that their political bondage prevents their putting forth their best efforts to retrieve the situation. Sir Tej Bahadur stated a plain truth when in his presidential address he said: "Grave as have been the events of the last few days, when the enemy has ventured to tread the soil of our country in a remote part of India, I think the occasion demands that we should close up our ranks and show to him that our best safeguard and shield against foreign interference is that true and genuine spirit of nationalism which will brook no interference on the part of any foreign nation even though it may profess to justify its conduct in the name of liberty and freedom." This is precisely what the Congress has always said and still says, though many have been jailed for saying it. No foreign interference even in the name of freedom.

The authorities have all the power to apply the right remedy to retrieve the situation if they have the will to do so. But what have they actually done? They began by professing to bring the parties together without transferring power to any one. They tried next the bait—in the shape of the Cripps offer—of big but vague promises for the future, without parting with power immediately, a worthless proposition which every party and even the Non-Party Conference rejected. When Congress offered co-operation on reasonable terms, the offer was rejected and the leaders were thrown into prison. After that the authorities blundered more and more, adopted repression to suppress discontent and more repression to suppress the slightest resistance or self-assertion. They have failed miserably to avert famine. They have carried on a constitutionally irresponsible administration, with an endless regime of ordinances in spite of repeated defeats in the Central Assembly. They pretend that the deadlock—if one exists at all—can be ended only by party unity but take care to prevent interviews with the imprisoned leaders of the biggest party, let alone their release. Sir Tej Bahadur echoes the feeling in the whole country when he says: "So long as the leaders of the Congress or any particular party are denied the freedom to approach the other parties for the purposes of settlement we need expect no change in the situation. It is for this reason in particular that I would urge that Mr. Gandhi and other leaders should be released and then a national conference convened. Many persons think that the main resolutions of the Conference demand the restoration of the legislatures in the provinces now under the Governor's autocracy, reconstruction of the Central Government as a truly National Government enjoying public confidence, and the immediate release of Congress leaders so as to give them an opportunity to review the situation and join negotiations for a settlement. The resolution on the Central Government was eloquently supported by Pandit Kunzru but it was not clear enough about the use of the Viceroy's veto. If the veto is not rigorously limited one "museum of spineless men", to use Pandit Kunzru's expressive phrase, may be replaced by another. However, it should be possible to arrive at an understanding on this point if friendly negotiations are renewed. The first essential is the release of Congress leaders. It is not surprising, therefore, to learn that the new Commonwealth Party in England has reaffirmed its Indian policy including Indian independence and the release of political prisoners. Indeed, about the need for the release of leaders there is no doubt in the minds of the people. Only, in order to induce Government to comply with the demand mere resolutions are not at all enough. Those who are earnest about it should agitate and agitate till the leaders are released.

Atlantic Charter And Germany

Mr. Winston Churchill, one of the two parents of the much tom-tomed Atlantic Charter, put the last nail in its coffin before it was finally consigned to the ocean after which it was named, when he declared recently that "as the changing phases of the war succeeded one another some further clarification will be required" of the principles laid down in that document and that "this must be subject for new consultation between the principal allies." As if to clinch the matter and leave no doubt in any one's mind that the original intentions—or, at least, the originally professed intentions—of its sponsors no longer held the ground, Mr. Churchill proceeded to tell the world frankly that "there would be no question of the Atlantic Charter applying to Germany as a matter of right." Such a statement is capable of only one interpretation, namely, that in the opinion of the present British Government headed by Mr. Churchill it will not be merely "Hitlerite Germany," as the Russian official world designates the Nazi organisation and its tools, but also the German people as a whole will be penalised for originating the present world conflagration. It is a moot point whether the British Premier in thus prognosticating the post-war treatment of Germany was giving expression to the views of his own Government alone or the joint decision, if any, arrived at after consultation with the Governments of the United States and Russia. Since Mr. Churchill has repeatedly shown himself, during the present war, to be quite capable of playing off his own bat regardless of the embarrassment such a move may cause to any of Britain's Allies, it is as likely as not that he made the above declaration regarding Germany on his own responsibility without any previous consultation with either Washington or Moscow. In any case, the heads of the American and Soviet Governments are not likely to make any comments on their British colleague's pronouncement, either because they are too indifferent or too busy with their own affairs.

Field Marshal Smuts, however, has sounded a note of warning to the "Vansittarts" among the countrymen of Mr. Churchill and their prototypes in Allied countries who were disposed to applaud the British Premier's declaration. He has emphasized that "a policy of extinguishing and annihilating large countries can bring no peace." The policy was tried at the close of the last war, but the lessons of history are easily forgotten by politicians. During the debate in the House of Lords on Tuesday attempts were made to draw out from the Government further elucidation of its position regarding the Atlantic Charter, in the light of Mr. Churchill's pronouncement but the matter was shelved for the present on a promise from the official benches that "in the near future when the situation allowed it," a statement would be made. There the matter rests, no doubt, but the question of the post-war treatment of not only Germany but also her two Axis partners, will continue to press for a solution incessantly till the principal Allied Powers make up their minds, individually as well as jointly, whether the peace to come will be a peace like that of Versailles or a just and humane one, the punishment, however condign it may be, being reserved only for the real war-criminals and their abettors. The history of not only Germany but also of Russia since the last world war has conclusively shown that attempts to repress and suppress a whole nation, for the sins, real or fancied, of a section thereof, can never succeed in their object.

FRANKLY SPEAKING

Why Black Markets?

By LAXMIDAS SHRIKANT

The Government has procured, from the agriculturists according to their own calculated targets, grain at the controlled rate and stored it up in godowns, leaving presumably for every family of agriculturist 25 to 27 1/2 Bengali maunds for maintenance, seed etc. (at least that is the impression Government wants to create in the public mind). These godowns are not to be unlocked, till a suitable date to be decided upon by Government, although it is rumoured that at some places grain is rotting. So far it was the merchant who was forbidden to purchase grain and to pass it on from one taluka to another. Now it is an offence for an agriculturist to give grain, more than a specified quantity to anybody in the same village. Much grain has been diverted to Indian States and abroad through convenient railway stations. All these factors have brought about scarcity of grain.

Rationing is introduced in big cities and towns where no grain can grow. Thus the people have been relieved of any anxiety as Government has taken upon itself the responsibility of feeding the population of such towns and cities though they may have to complain about coarse and inferior quality of grain. But in small towns and specially in villages the people have begun to feel the paucity of certain grains even from now, disproving the claim made by Government that 27 1/2 Bengali maunds have been left with every agriculturist.

Sugar and kerosene, have been rationed even in small towns. Government proposes to introduce rationing of grain in these parts under a simplified scheme. But to-day the people of the taluka town are not able to get wheat, paddy, rice, etc. grown in their own taluka at controlled rate and naturally their confidence in the Government food policy is shaken. Since the last one and a half months the Union of South Africa did not wish to participate in it. On a purely at exorbitant rates from black markets, which do exist inspite of Government control. It is a very convenient and selfish belief of some of the people that villagers do not need rice or wheat and, therefore, it is probable that the villagers are not going to get any rice or wheat in future for their own use. Similarly, it is said that the Bhil agriculturist, backward as he is, does not need sugar and, therefore, Government has fixed a sugar quota at 1/4 per head of the quota of the ordinary citizen and that, too, only for 25 per cent of the villages of the taluka. The price of gur in absence of Government supply of gur has gone up and, therefore, the Bhil peasant has substituted sugar for gur at present. But he is surely not to get in future any quantity of rice and wheat grown in his own field with his own hands. A Bhil labourer to-day is unable to get even maize at the controlled rate from the Government authorised shops in Dohad.

Let us now find out how black markets are still being run inspite of ordinances and prohibitive orders of the Government. An anti-social element has kept the black market going with the connivance of local officers. An unholy alliance of some merchants and some officers has created a very knotty problem in these difficult times. Rumour is thickly afloat that corruption and bribery are rampant everywhere. But it is really surprising that very few cases of such bribery have come to light. There is very little likelihood of such cases being brought to light when both parties to such an offence are willing and very shrewd. Government officers have unrestricted authority, to issue permits to merchants, to give licenses and authorise shop agents for purchase and sale of grain, to bring offenders to book, and finally to collect subscription for Red Cross Funds and Saving Certificates. The clerical staff of the Collector and Mamlatdar has developed much more intimate friendship with merchants than ever before. Sometimes it so happens that a shrewd merchant gets information about Government orders and circulars much earlier than the officers themselves. It is this anti-social element, which is getting strong at the connivance of some officers, that will bring famine and starvation nearer in future. The general public is sometimes gagged by so-called philanthropic measures in shape of a cheap grain shop in a municipal town. Agriculturists know nothing about this trickery. They will know it when it is too late and when starvation has come to their very doors. Therefore, it is the pressure of the public opinion, that it is needed to stamp out this dangerous evil. The Profiteer who is running black markets must be exposed at any cost.

Unfortunately, Government gives permits and recognition to merchants to purchase and sell rationed articles in preference to co-operative stores, unions, and social service institutions. The simple reason being that such institutions cannot afford to subscribe to Red Cross and such other funds as well as they cannot afford to run cheap grain shops (selling at a cheaper rate than the Government controlled rate) as they though cheap grain to all the agriculturists. One or two cheap grain shops run by merchants out of excess profits made in the past are a good cloak for concealing the real nature of unfair dealings in the past as well as in the future. But this is not going to solve the great problem of food for the people at large. The very fact that such merchants do not come forward to run shops of cheap food and grain for poor agriculturists like Bhills, who need them most, is enough for suspecting the real motive of their dealings. Let Government and the people see through this game of philanthropy, in the shape of the cheap grain shop, before it is too late. It will be due to the patronizing attitude of the Government, towards the anti-social element that black markets will continue, and scarcity of food, bringing in its trail starvation and death, will ensue. Public opinion must assert itself against the anti-social element and must root out the black markets wherever found. Government should take, betimes, necessary steps to prevent its officers, from falling a prey to this anti-social element and must encourage institutions running on co-operative lines for purchase, distribution etc. in preference to merchants. The Government must at once release the stock from their godowns to meet with the growing demand of normal market so as to put down firmly black markets.

Committee of the All-India States' Peoples' Conference has issued an appeal through

Assam-Burma first disclose the rather disquieting fact that the Japanese are steadily paving their way towards Imphal, the capital of Manipur State. They are already within eight miles' distance on the north, while in the south, after capturing Tamu, they have pushed forward on the Tamu-Palel-Imphal road within 40 miles of Imphal. No doubt the broad plain in front of Imphal has still to be negotiated by the enemy, which will be no easy feat for the latter, since the Allies possess overwhelming superiority in air-arm and any Japanese forces trying to thrust forward towards the capital would have to face the deadly barrage of the aerial guns and bombs. It remains to be seen whether the Japanese will risk the punishment awaiting them or will merely hold on to the outposts they have temporarily secured on the Imphal-Uchrul and Imphal-Kohima roads till they have got themselves astride the Burma and Assam Railway. The latter would appear to be their main objective, as the attack on Kohima, which fortunately has proved unsuccessful, shows. One need not be surprised, however, if with reinforced strength the Japanese renew their assault on Kohima and if they succeed in capturing it, the threat to the Dimapur rail-head, which is situated less than thirty miles away, would be a serious one. The total Japanese strength in all the sectors of the Manipur front is estimated not to exceed twenty thousand. It is surprising why the Allied forces, which have been massed on the eastern frontier in numbers vastly greater, are still not in a position effectively to prevent further infiltration of the enemy into Indian territory.

The Italian Mystery

One wonders why King Emmanuel still continues to stick to his non-existing throne and declines to quit it till an entry into Rome has been made. One wonders even more why Britain and the United States, the two Allied Powers directly concerned in the liberation of Italy from Nazi thraldom, still hesitate to convey a broad hint to the King and his satellites to retire from the Italian scene. Spokesmen of the two Governments have yet to disclose to the world what material help the King, and even his henchman, Badoglio, to whose "Government" they have given semi-official recognition, have rendered to the Allies in the Italian campaign, besides preventing a few Italian ships from falling into Nazi hands. Further, the Allies have also yet to disclose to the world the relative strength of the following which the King and his satellites really possess and that which the nationalist and socialist parties in Naples and other liberated areas can command. The latter have been claiming that they can render vastly greater help to the Allies than the royalists, if the royalist junta, which, in their opinion, is at heart still Fascist, ceases to receive Allied support. The Italian campaign is full of mysteries, on which the Allies would do well to throw light for the benefit of the puzzled world.

An Unfortunate Gag

It appears from the judgment of the Allahabad High Court that five members of the special armed constabulary of the U. P., failing to get bribe and getting shoe beating, raided the house of a shopkeeper named Dular, took him away near a telegraph post, shot him and his wife in a grove nearby, and falsely reported that Dular was shot while cutting a wire and that a mob of 30 persons chased them when, in defence, the constables opened fire killing the above persons. Such cases of false accusation are likely to be many but only very few are exposed. Often enough the allegations of excesses by the police or troops do not at all reach the public and sometimes they are not allowed to be discussed even in the legislatures. On Tuesday last the President in the Central Assembly held over till the next day Mr. Mohammad Nauman's adjournment motion to discuss the alleged forcible entry of troops stationed in Chalukia near Jamshedpur (Bihar), committing theft and other atrocities on Indian men and women, forcibly removing them at the point of revolvers and carrying them in army lorries and keeping them in unlawful detention. Some of these people, the motion added, were still under detention in the army camp at Chalukia. The War Secretary, Mr. Trivedi, pointed out that he had no information about this alleged incident. He had sent a telegram to the Eastern Command but he had not received any reply. The President then directed that the motion be held over till the next day and he hoped that Mr. Trivedi would be able to get the information by then. The next day, however, the President announced amid cries of shame that the Governor-General had disallowed Mr. Nauman's motion on the ground it could not be discussed without detriment to public interest. It is a pity the Viceroy did not realise that such a ban on discussion even in the legislature might give rise to wild reports among the public.

Punjab Govt's. Choice To Detenus

LAHORE, April 5.—It is understood that the Punjab Government has communicated to the Congress detenus in Punjab jails that everyone must send in his reply to the charge sheet by the end of this month. Anyone whose reply would not be received by the end of the month would be deemed unwilling to send a reply.

The reply from the Central Government to the communication which the Punjab Government had sent to the Government of India asking for clarification of certain matters connected with the detenus has been received, Mr. A. A. Macdonald, Home Secretary, Punjab Government, told pressmen today. It is when all the replies are received from the detenus to the charge sheet, the Government would consider them all together at the end of this month and decide their cases. He said that reasonable replies sent by the detenus would be sympathetically considered and added humourously that in the case of those who would either not send any reply or send a rude reply the presumption would be that they were satisfied with their present lot. The question of bringing the Congress detenus into one or two jails would be considered only after the replies to the charge-sheets had been received and all cases considered.

When the Home Secretary's attention was drawn to the reply which the Government gave in the Central Assembly regarding the new restrictions on the writing of letters by the detenus in the Punjab, Mr. Macdonald pointed out that thought it was correct to say that the Government of India had suggested the adoption of the form of letter containing 20 lines, but in the matter of detenus suggestions from the Central Government were always made for adoption by the Provincial Government. It was like a "press advised" message where the "advice" had to be accepted.—"Tribune"

C. P. DETENUS BROUGHT BACK

WARDHA, April 9: Political prisoners of C. P. who were detained in the Vellore Jail passed through Wardha by the Grant Trunk Express. It is understood that they were transferred to the Seoni Jail. Among the prisoners were Mr. Brijlal Biyani Pandit Dwarka Prasad Misra, Mr. Brajram Thekedar, Kaka Kalelkar, Mr. Ruiker, Mr. Vinoba Bhave, Dr. Bhikulal Chandak and others.—United Press.

FIVE ARRESTED

CUTTACK, April 8: Four Congressmen were arrested last evening at Cuttack under D.I.R. 38 (5) in connection with the Jallianwala Bagh week.

Mr. Baishnab Charan Mahar who was released from the Koraput Jail on April 1 after serving one year's imprisonment in connection with the Orissa Conspiracy Case was re-arrested to-day under D. I. R. 129.—A. P.

ARREST AND BAN

MADRAS: Six persons were taken into custody by the police on Thursday evening on a charge of attempting to take out a procession and shouting Congress slogans. They have been remanded to custody.

The Commissioner of Police, Madras, has refused permission to the Secretary of the Madras Committee of the Communist Party of India to hold public meetings to celebrate the National Week beginning from April 6 and ending on April 13 as "Save the Bengal Week."

The Government have passed orders for the release of Messrs. T. M. Kuppuswamy, B. Shanmugam, P. Murugesan and ten other security prisoners.—United Press.

MERCHANTS JAILED AND FINED FOR PROFITEERING

JALALPORE, April 8: Ismail, a merchant of Bhatai village, Jalalpore Taluka, has been sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 500 and two months' rigorous imprisonment on a charge of profiteering.—A. P.

GIRAUD'S NEW JOB ANNOUNCED IN DECREE

LONDON, April 9: The Algiers radio said that Sunday's announcement of Gen. Giraud's appointment as Inspector-General of the French Army was contained in a decree adopted unanimously by the French Committee of National Liberation. The decree was signed by Gen. de Gaulle.

In a letter to Gen. Giraud, Gen. de Gaulle stated that it had been found necessary to modify and to fix more precisely Gen. Giraud's powers. The letter said that in placing Gen. Giraud in the position as Inspector-General the Government recorded the confidence it had in him and its intention to continue to use eminent military qualities "in a decisive phase of operations which will liberate our national soil and its gratitude for Exceptional services which you have rendered as Commander-in-Chief, especially at the time of the battle of Tunisia and the liberation of Corsica".

Reuter's Special Correspondent at Algiers in reporting to-day's official announcement said that Gen. Giraud's reply was not yet known."

MARATHI PRESS DEMANDS

POONA, April 9: A demand that the President of the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference should consult the President of the Marathi Journalists' Conference in respect of any matter concerning the Marathi press was made by the Standing Committee of the Marathi Journalists' Conference, at its meeting to-day. Mr. Y. K. Khadilkar, Editor of "Nava Kal", Bombay, and President of the Conference, presided.

The meeting also appointed a Committee to go into te questions of the improvement of the economic conditions of working journalists serving on Marathi papers, and submit its recommendations to the Standing Committee. As an immediate measure it recommended a minimum salary of Rs. 125 and Rs. 100 for journalists serving in Bombay and the mofussil, respectively, having regard to the existent increase in the present cost of living.—A. P.

Hindustani Committee Report

PATNA, April 1.—The Hindustani Committee in its final report submitted to the Government to-day claims to have achieved notable success in evolving a common Indian language for imparting education up to the Matriculation standard.

The report says that the committee adhered to certain principles from the very beginning of its deliberation and explicity laid down that no Arabic or Persian word which was not found in the standard Hindi dictionary "The Shabda-Sagar" and no Sanskrit word which was not found in the standard Urdu dictionary "Farhange-Asfia" or "Jameul Loghat" should be used in Hindustani text books and a few experts were appointed by the committee to correct all textbooks on the above lines before they were formally approved by the committee.

The same principles, adds the report were followed in preparing the Hindustani dictionary and the Hindustani technical terms.

The work of compiling the dictionary was entrusted to Dr. Abdul Huq in co-operation with Dr. Tarachand and other scholars and it was stressed that the words of Arabic and Persian origin should be selected from the writings of those Hindi writers who are considered to be standard authors in Hindi literary circles; and that similarly the words of Sanskrit and Indian origin should be selected from the works and writings of standard authors in Urdu literary circles.

The Hindustani Committee, it may be recalled, was appointed by the Congress Ministry in the year 1938 with a view to setting up a satisfactory standard of Hindustani.—"Morning News."

Our Readers' Views

Rice Control In Karwar District

I saw an article by Mr. Dinker Desai in the issue of 11th inst. of your paper, dealing with "Rural Labour and Food Problem." Mr. Desai has given the figures of the agricultural labourers to be 55 per cent at the most. But when the question of food is to be considered, it is not this class of labourers alone that is to be taken into account, but all classes of people that earn their living by either wages or salary, i.e., all those who have to depend upon food materials purchased in the bazar. As against this, Mr. Desai says that the peasant proprietors by whom, I think, he means landholders, who grow their own food materials and are able to sell to others, form about 18 per cent only. From this it will be clear that 78 per cent will have to purchase theirs in the bazar and it is this large class of public that is hit by these high prices. In this class come the salary-earning persons who are both Government servants and other private servants. The first class mentioned above contains even persons whose pay is not more than Rs. 15 to 20 P. M. at the lowest, and the second class contains persons, whose salary P. M. is from Rs. 8 to 12. All these servants have not got their salaries increased even by 50 per cent. Even the Government has paid them about 10 per cent as dearness allowance. So, the problem of food becomes very hard with all these persons. The price of rice has not increased 300 per cent as shown by Desai in this District, but it has increased by 500 per cent or so. I shall now make clear what I mean by referring to the working of the control in this District.

In May, 1942 or so, when food prices showed a tendency to rise, the authorities here introduced control and fixed the price of boiled rice to be 9 seers per rupee and that of raw rice at 8 seers. Before the war price of boiled rice was at 14 seers per rupee, but when the price was fixed by the authorities they had no stock of their own. A new phenomenon arose here, i.e., the black market. As soon as an article was controlled it disappeared from the market. People were put to the necessity of finding out persons who were willing to sell the goods at their own price. Then in order to eliminate such a state of things and induce merchants and others to sell rice in the open market, the authorities raised the price to the level that prevailed in the black market. This had an effect which was contrary to that expected. And the black market persisted, rice did not come out and the people had to pay a still higher price. Thus there was, as it were, for a time a race between the authorities and the black market. As the authorities went on raising the price from 9 to 6 seers and then even to 4 seers the black market rate also similarly increased as the authorities were not able to supply to all people out of their own stock.

This state of things continued till October last. Then the authorities here revised the rates of purchase of paddy, and fixed it at Rs. 188/7 per 'Kumbha' of paddy for the purchase of 1/4 of the new crop this year. This was at Rs. 100 to 128 last year; the pre-war rate being Rs. 35 to 40. This will show that the rate is 5 times the pre-war level. Now the authorities are selling rice here at 3 and 1/8 seers a rupee for both boiled and raw varieties. In Bombay, the rates are much cheaper as will appear from the Government Gazette of 9th Dec. 1943. Even in Poona, the best rice such as "Ambemohar", Columba, and Sal are sold cheaper i.e., 2 and 3/4 and 3 seers and 3/4 seer respectively. In this District the staple food is rice for all classes of people. In Poona, Bajree and Jwar, which is the staple food are sold at 5-1/2 and 7 seers respectively. This shows that the staple food in Poona is made available to the people at a much cheaper rate than it is the case in this District.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay congratulated himself in his speech at the Rotary Club some time back, on the success attending the control in Bombay. But when the success of control is to be judged, it is not surely enough to look to Bombay only but to the whole of the Province including our District. Here, we find as stated above, the authorities far from being able to maintain the price fixed by them originally, have gone on increasing the price without taking into consideration the purchasing capacity of the public. So, unless the authorities think of revising these rates and bringing them down to at least 7 seers per rupee the people will be put to the necessity of semi-starvation or starvation. If they do so, this District will be placed on a level with the other Districts in the matter of staple food as such. It should be noted that this District only requires rice and has not imported rice beyond a few thousands of bags from other places and this was found to be unnecessary later on by the freezing order. Fortunately, this year and the last crops have been good. This being the case there is no sound reason for this high rise in prices.

M. M. SHANBHAG.

Sophia College Case

Permit me, please, to correct the misleading statements made by Mr. K. T. Shah in his letter, appearing today, in you paper, as a reply to the Archbishop's letter, in the 'Times of India' dated 4/4/44.

It is very significant Sir, that Mr. Shah does not deny the statement referred to by the Archbishop, in the "verbatim report" of his speech, in the Senate, but merely says that he cannot accept the quotation as correctly reproducing his remarks.

Mr. Shah, Sir, makes a serious blunder, when he describes "the College of the Sacred Heart" at Kodaikanal as an educational institution. If Mr. Shah had cared to enquire, he would have learnt that this College is an ecclesiastical Seminary where only Catholic men are trained for Priesthood. It is not a public college nor is it affiliated to any university. The lady in question went of her own accord, to a priest, residing in this college, for advice, just as Mr. Shah may, if he feels like doing so, go to the Bombay Catholic seminary at Parel if he did so, he would be saved from making false and foolish statements.

His statemeant that "the Archbishop has admitted that the Sophia College cannot be described as Christian College or one mainly intended for Christians" is not only ridiculous but absolutely untrue. Here, Sir, are the exact words used by His Grace, in his letter dated 4/4/44;—"The sense in which the Sophia College is a Christian College is I think, sufficiently clear to your readers. It is a fact that not even the majority of the students (at the Sophia College) are Christians nor the whole staff entirely Christian nor even the teaching. So your readers may fairly judge for themselves whether the College is adequately described as a foreign institution." Where is the admission, Sir, in this statement, that the Sofia College is not a Christian College? Your readers may, now, fairly guage for themselves the capacity of Mr. Shah for misrepresentation and distortion of meaning.

I wonder, if Mr. Shah is in possession of a pamphlet entitled 'Sophia College Tragedy' published under the signature of Mr. Cooverji Jethabai Shah, a prominent member of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay and an orthodox Jain? He is also an important member of the Bombay Municipal Congress Party. This pamphlet refutes every charge levelled by Mr. Shah against the Sophia College, challenges his genuiness in his fight for public welfare and reveals clearly the intentions behind the dust he has raised over this matter. It will no doubt make for him a very uncomfortable reading. Your readers, if they are interested, can get a copy of this pamphlet, from the author, whose address is: Mr. Cooverji Jethabhai Shah, New Market Lane, Lalbaugh, Bombay.

P. A. NETTO.

Post-War Reconstruction

Whilst post-war problems are everywhere under active consideration, I make no apology for invading your columns to ventilate the subject of provision of industrial plant for India. First, as to the approach to the problems. Indian economic, industrial and political leadership must prepare now to meet the domestic problems of the post-war period. There have become evident of late, two approaches to the problem, one designed as "stratosphere planning", which attacks the problem from the top and is the planning of the spenders, and "sea-level planning" which attacks the problem from the bottom. Practical wisdom consists in devising a sane and just common meeting ground of both approaches. In the present condition of India, capital and individual initiative and enterprise cannot do without each other. Business and labour have to establish fraternal relations, to achieve success.

A lead in this direction ought to be given by Government. Government has an immense investment in war-time industrial plants and equipment. Government will do well to recognise the tax payers' investments when dealing with and disposing of Government owned plants, properties and supplies in the post-war period. These include plants for the manufacture of engine parts, machine tools, metal products, ordnance equipment, scientific equipment, ship parts, iron, steel and related products, hemp and rope fibre and synthetic rubber and the chemicals and materials necessary for its manufacture. Many of the war plants can be converted to the production of peacetime requirements. Indians should have a first call on such plants. Government therefore should, it is submitted, declare, now and unequivocally, that apart from such plants as Government may require for itself for conducting basic industries, the balance would be made available to Indian enterprise, instead of being turned over to foreigners. It would further be constructive to establish the essential procedure outlining how that is to be done. Industry could then, where possible, integrate such plants into its post-war planning.

NAYAN H. PANDIA.

TÊTE-A-TÊTE

THOUT COMMENT—

Dr. Kunzru described the present Executive Council as a museum of spineless men from all parts of the country, and added that it was regrettable that at the present time, the progress of the country was being retarded by the present Executive Councillors who had made a laughing stock of themselves at the hands of the bureaucracy.

—Non-Party Conference Proceedings.

* * *

The C.C.I. is holding a *"Pagal Pani"* gala.

At this terrific rate of progress one day they may actually hold a cricket match!

* * *

According to a press report, there has been "a fresh decline in cloth prices."

A pity that our neighbourhood cloth-dealer does not read papers!

* * *

Should Wives Pay? asks a local columnist.

For their sari bills? They should—but not out of the poor husband's pay?

* * *

General Knowledge Question

On Saturday, the largest crowds of women were to be seen at

(1) Women's Conference Pandal,
(2) Mahalaxmi Race Course, or
(3) Dilpazir Fete?

No prizes offered. Answer the question to yourself.

* * *

TO-DAY'S PRIZE HOWLERS

(Perpetrated By The Junior Colleague)

(1) *The latest political party is active of all political parties as it holds conferences more often than the Congress, Muslim League, Mahasabha or the Communist Party.*

(3) *The Non-Party is so active that it holds its annual session several times in a year.*

(4) *The electric bulb shortage in Bombay has nothing to do with the myriads of lights at the Dilpazir Fete.*

(5) *The next President of the Women's Conference will be either Mrs. Bapsey (Dilpazir) Sabavala or Atiya (3 Arts) Begum Sahiba or, if they fail to decide the issue between themselves, someone else.*

(6) *Stop Press: It will be someone else.*

"LIE" BECOMES TRUTH

"Morale" writes in "Hindustan Times."

The statement of Dr. Ambedkar in the Central Assembly on April 4 that the Government of India are making "a monthly grant of Rs. 13,000 to the Indian Federation of Labour for doing propaganda to keep up the morale of industrial labour," has not come as a surprise to many. For, this was an open secret, and the announcement simply put the official seal on a conjectured fact. It is interesting to recall in this connection, the following passage in the presidential address of Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta at the first annual session of the Indian Federation of Labour held at Bombay on December 27, 28 and 29, 1943:

"Our organisation stands for genuine trade unionism. No breath of party politics will be allowed to penetrate into its serried ranks. It has been long a bane of the Trade Union movement in this country that political parties have tried to exploit the working class for their party ends. The workers' interests have received only a secondary place in their activities.....In keeping our organisation detached from political groups we have had to face tremendous difficulties. We have been assailed from all these quarters with unprecedented ferocity and by tactics whose mendacity has been equalled only by their unscrupulousness. One or two great organs of 'truth' in this city went to the length of informing their readers that Mr. Roy and myself were receiving Rs. 13,000 per month—an allegation which was the blackest lie and known to the liars as such. But we have refused to falter and have become all the stronger for their misrepresentation."

How tragic that Dr. Ambedkar should have exposed the 'truth'!

Dr. Ambedkar's announcement also throws a flood of light on the nomination to the Indian Workers' Delegation to the I.L. Conference this year, exclusively from the ranks of the I.F.L. Further comment on the "representative" character of the I.F.L. is superfluous! It is however, quite unfortunate that this official revelation should have come almost on the eve of the departure of Mr. Mehta and his so-called 'Advisers' to attend the I.L. Conference.

Dr. Ambedkar, declared that the grant is for 'doing propaganda to keep up the morale of industrial labour.' It would be interesting to know how far the work in London of Mr. A. K. Pillai (Mr. M. N. Roy's Lieutenant) is made possible by this generous Government subsidy, or how Mr. Pillai's activities in London keep up "the morale of industrial labour."

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BENGAL FACED WITH INNINGS DEFEAT

Another Dramatic Collapse: W. I. S. C. A.'s Victory Assured: Sayeed Ahmed Plays Havoc With Leather

By J. C. MAITRA

After recording a handsome lead of 199 runs with a total of 433 in the first innings,—Kishenchand 111 and Sayeed Ahmed 84 not out—W.I.C.S.A. caused a dramatic rout of the Bengal batsmen. Four wickets were down for 12 runs, Sayeed Ahmed claiming 3 victims for a run apiece. Nirmal Chatterjee made a gallant stand to knock up 71 runs in 88 minutes. With 6 wickets gone for 120 runs, an innings defeat now stares Bengal in the face.

On Sunday W.I.S.C.A. further consolidated their position by raising the total to 433 which gives them a comfortable lead of 199 runs over their opponents. While Kishenchand could add only 9 runs to his overnight's collection of 102, Sayeed Ahmed his last partner, went on to augment his account by 62. Finally he carried his bat for 84 which included 7 hits to the boundary. Were he given further support by the tail batsmen he might have scored a century as well. In partnership with him Purshottam put on 92 runs for the seventh wicket, himself contributing 56. The latter was, however, lucky to survive so long and claim 7 fours in the bargain.

Sukhwantrai was another lucky batsman to notch as many as 27 runs. It was Bengal's mediocre bowling and poor fielding which helped the W.I.S.C.A. batsmen considerably to pile up the figure of 433. Mitter proved to be Bengal's most successful bowler with 4 wicket to his credit at 20 runs apiece.

SAYEED AHMED'S DEADLY ATTACK

A terrible disaster awaited Bengal when they entered on their second venture. Four of their best bats were dismissed for the insignificant score of 12 runs. Sayeed Ahmed, playing havoc presented the spectacular analysis of 3 overs, 1 maiden, 3 runs and 3 wickets. N. Chatterjee Sen and Mustafi were victims of the l.b.w. code. Akbar Khan assisted Sayeed in the collapse by hooking the second wicket on his own account. The Maharaja of Cooch Behar, the Bengal Captain, after surviving a hot chance in the slips stayed the rot for some time with the assistance of Nirmal Chatterjee. But he too went down when he had scored only 17 runs. Half the side was routed for a paltry 67!

In such a catastrophe, it was highly creditable on the part of Nirmal to rise to the occasion. He attacked the W.I.S.C.A. bowling fearlessly and hit up 71 runs, including 8 boundary strokes in 88 minutes. L.B.W. again claimed the wicket off Sayeed Ahmed's bowling! The bowlers bag of 4 cost him 7 runs in all.

PLAY IN DETAIL

Kishenchand and Saeed Ahmed, the over-night not-outs resumed the game for W.I.S.C.A. on Sunday, facing the attack from Bannerji and Mitter. When only nine were added to the total Kishenchand's plucky and aggressive innings came to a close, he being caught in the slips by Mustafi off Mitter. (269—5—111). A little later the same bowler with an exceedingly fast delivery shattered the wickets of Shantilal who had filled the vacancy. (281—6—2).

Purshottam then helped Saeed Ahmed in an effort to raise the score. 300 mounted the board after 340 minutes of the game.

Maharaja of Cooch Behar at this stage, took over from Mitter and Bhattacharji replaced Bannerji. The change had no effect on the batsmen. Saeed Ahmed playing his steady and cautious game reached his 50 soon after. When the game closed for lunch, the total stood at 360 for six.

After lunch Purshottam reached his 50, but a little later he was l.b.w. to M. Sen who replaced Mitter from the pavilion end. His partnership with Saeed Ahmed had yielded 92. (373—7—56).

Sukhwantrai who followed indulged in some smart hitting which raised the score to 400.

At 406 the new ball was taken, and Bannerji came with it from the pavilion end. A little later when the same bowler came from the opposite side, he succeeded in getting Sukhwantrai caught by N. Chatterji in the second slip. (417—8—27) Sayeed Ahmed was still batting with 70.

Barrit, the W.I.S.C.A. captain joined. When the total advanced by 10 runs he was caught in the slips by Mustafi off Bhattacharji. (427—9—3).

Akbar Khan the last man stepped in. He was clean-bowled by Bhattacharji in his following over. Sayeed Ahmed remained not out with 84. The W.I.S.C.A. was thus all out for 433.

Bengal's Second Knock

With a deficit of 199 Bengal began their second innings sending out Jabbar and A. Chatterji to face the attack from Sayeed Ahmed and Akbar Khan. The pair, however, disappointed the crowd. A terrible collapse set in, and within 20 minutes of the game the first four wickets were lost before the score could reach the 12 mark. Jabbar was the first to fall. Snicking a fast off Sayeed he was caught in the fine leg by Jayantilal (8—1—1).

Sen filled in the vacancy to see his partner clean-bowled by Akbar Khan in the following ones, the total remaining unchanged (8—2—6).

N. Chatterji entered the field. Hardly had the total advanced by four runs when Sayeed Ahmed successfully appealed for l.b.w. against P. Sen (12—3—1). The same bowler had a little more luck with the leather when a similar appeal by him during his next delivery was also accepted by the umpire, Mustafi the new-comer being the sufferer this time. (12—4—0).

Maharaja of Cooch Bihar, the captain of the team, then came out. The pair stopped further havoc, and and playing with a determination and confidence raised the score. They went on steadily for about 50 minutes when the Maharaja, playing in a spinner from Purshottam, missed it, the ball going right in the wickets. (67—5—17).

Deb joined Chatterji whose bright innings was the only redeeming feature of the Bengal game so far. He had already reached his 40 and hitting Kishenchand for two successive fours followed by a double he reached his 50 amid cheers from the crowd.

When the score had crept to the 90 mark Barrit tried Jayantilal in Purshottam's place. Sayeed Ahmed bowled from the opposite end. The pair collected a few more and hoisted the first century after 91 minutes of the game.

But Chatterji's innings here came to an end. Trying to play Sayeed he was declared l.b.w. (111—6—71) coming at a critical moment of the game the outgoing batsman by his patient and flawless game had rescued his side from falling into further collapse.

Bhattacharji was the next man in. The pair played out and when the stumps were drawn for the day, the board showed 120 for 6.

Bengal 1st Innings 234

W.I.S.C.A. 1ST INNINGS

Prataprai b Mitter	0
Jayantilal l.b.w. b A. Chatterji	41
Umer Khan c Mustafi b Mitter	75
Kishenchand c Mustafi b Mitter	111
Prithviraj b S. Bannerji	3
Sayeed Ahmed (not out)	84
Shantilal Gandhi b Mitter	2
Purshottam l.b.w. b M. Sen	56
Sukhwantrai C. N Chatterji b S. Bannerji	27
H. Barrit c Mustafi b Bhattacharji	3
Akbarkhan b Bhattacharji	1
Extra	30
Total	433

FALL OF WICKETS:—1/61; 2/95; 3/108; 4/215; 5/269 6/281; 7/373; 8/417; 9/427; 10/433

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
B. Mitter	27	6	80	4
S. Bannerji	34	9	70	2
Maharaja of Cooch Bihar	8	0	42	0
K. Bhattacharji	48.5	14	83	2
S. Mustafi	7	2	27	0
M. Sen	10	0	33	1
N. Chatterji	13	7	38	0
A. Chatterji	6	0	30	1

Bengal's 2nd Innings

A. Jabbar c Jayantilal b Sayeed Ahmed	1
A Chatterji b Akber Khan	6
P. Sen l.b.w. b Sayeed Ahmed	1
S. Mustafi l.b.w. b Sayeed Ahmed	0
N. Chatterji l.b.w b Sayeed Ahmed	71
Maharaja of Cooch Bihar b Purshottam	17
Deb not out	13
K. Bhattacharji not out	3
Extra	8
Total (6 wkts.)	120

FALL OF WICKETS:—8/1; 8/2; 12/3; 12/4; 67/5; 111/6.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Sayeed Ahmed	11	2	17	4
Akber Khan	7	1	19	1
Shantilal	8	3	12	0
Purshottam	11	1	31	1
Kishenchand	2	0	15	0
Jayantilal	3	0	18	0

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Second Front U. S. Casualties

Andrew May Computes 150,000 First Month

WASHINGTON, April 8: The first month of the invasion of Europe will cost the U.S. forces a maximum of 150,000 casualties, according to tentative estimates by American Service Departments here tonight (Saturday).

The Chairman of the House of Representatives Military Affairs Committee, Mr. Andrew J. May, giving this figure in an interview today, said that it included killed, wounded, captured and otherwise lost for duty.

He declined to predict the date of the invasion because of "incalculable factors" such as developments on Italian and Russian fronts.

Nazi Atebrine For Turkish Opium

ANKARA, April 8: The Turkish National Assembly this week approved an agreement reached with German chemical concerns to supply Turkey with large quantities of the anti-malarial product, Atebrine—substitute for quinine—in exchange for Turkish opium The value of the agreement is not specified, but it is believed to be in the neighbourhood of five million Turkish pounds.

Turkish deliveries of Chrome ore to Germany are, it is understood, nearly three times greater at present than the monthly average in 1943.—Reuter.

BAN AND THREAT OF INTERNMENT ON SOUTH AFRICAN INDIAN LEADER

Control Officer Orders Dadoo Not To Take Part In Political Meetings

JOHANNESBURG, April 8

Dr. Yusuf Dadoo, Transvaal Indian Leader prominently identified with the Nationalist Group of the Indian Congress, has been warned by the Control Officer that he will be interned on Tuesday, April 11, unless he agrees to take no part whatsoever in any political meetings or activities of political organisations.

This would include meetings of the Transvaal Indian Congress. It is understood that the action is taken because Dr. Dadoo identified himself with the Anti-Pass Law Agitation and other political activities.

According to Dr. Dadoo, the Labour Member of Parliament, Mr. Alec Wanless and Mr. D. B. Molteno, one of the members of Parliament specially representing natives, interviewed the Minister of Justice, Mr. Steyn, on the matter in Capetown and the Minister has undertaken to investigate the position and come to some decision by Tuesday. In Johannesburg, a deputation including Rev. Tubby Eaton (Church of England) and Rev. J. B. Webb (Methodist), Mr. L. A. Cachalia, President of the Nationalist Group, and others are also interviewing the Control Officer on the matter.

Dr. Dadoo stated on Saturday night that no decision was yet taken whether he would submit to the conditions or carry on his political activities. He would be guided by the decision taken by his associates.

Meanwhile it is understood the police have banned all protest meetings against the proposed interment but it is possible that Indians may meet at Johannesburg on Sunday night to register a protest.

DURBAN'S PROTEST

DURBAN, April 8: The Government's failure to invite Natal's local authorities to be represented on the Indian Amenities Commission, which Justice Brooms is the Chairman, has led the General Purposes Committee of the Durban City Council to recommend that the Council make "a strong protest against such exclusion" and inform the Government that unless municipal representation is granted the 'Commission's findings will not be accepted as authoritative.—Reuter.

KEEZHARIYUR BOMB CASE
K. B. Menon Denies Charges

CALICUTT, April 5: At the conclusion of the examination of prosecution witnesses in the Keezhariyur Bomb Case before the Sessions Judge, Calicut, Dr. K. B. Menon and other 26 accused who stand charged with alleged criminal conspiracy, manufacture of bombs, etc. made statements denying the allegations made against them.

In all 91 witnesses were examined for the prosecution. Defence evidence will be let in tomorrow.

Dr. K. B. Menon in the course of his statement stated that after living in Sevagram with Mahatma Gandhi for two years he began to believe more and more in the efficacy and utility of the constructive programme and village reconstruction, charka and Hindi Prachar. He believed in Mahatma Gandhi's creed of non-violence and he did not believe that he could ever be a party to a deliberate act of violence.

Dr. Menon added that he came to Malabar in connection with the work of the All-India State Peoples' Conference and soon discovered that he had set his foot into a hornet's nest and roused bitter feelings at least amongst one section of the people.

"Ever since the disturbances of August, 1942, the police have been oversuspicious of the movements and activities of the followers of Mahatma Gandhi. They seemed to be over-anxious to discover in the otherwise innocuous activities of the Gandiites, secret and subversive activities.

This was largely responsible for the violation of the Civil Liberties of numerous Congressmen throughout India. It is this I believe that has involved me in this case. My contention is supported by Government documents and a letter written to me by Gandhiji on the eve of his arrest."

Emmanuel To Delegate Powers To Son

NAPLES, April 7.—Reuter's special correspondent at Naples writes:—

The pledge by King Victor Emmanuel to delegate his powers to his son, Prince Umberto immediately after the entry into Rome was announced by Count Carlo Sforza, leader of the Free Italy movement, and Signor Benedetto Croce, Liberal Leader, at a meeting of the Executive Junta of the combined anti-Fascist Parties at Sorrento.

The King, they said, gave this pledge during the negotiations conducted by the former Speaker of the Italian Chamber, Enrico Denicola and was willing to announce it immediately.

Count Sforza and Signor Croce are demanding, however, that the King should fulfil the pledge without waiting for the reoccupation of Rome Reuter.

Appeal For Poor Relief Fund

(From Our Correspondent.)

BHUJ, April 8.

Yesterday the annual general meeting of the poor relief society (P. P. R. F.) doing humanitarian service to thousands of poor and distressed people of Cutch was held the speeches were made making appeals for funds

Australia Reduces Army Strength

CANBERRA, April 3: The Commonwealth Government is to reduce the strength of the Australian army by 90,000 in the next twelve months, said the Army Minister, Mr. Rancis M. Forde. This includes 20,000 special releases for industry.—Reuter's Special Service.

LONDON, April 8: At the resumption of the Commonwealth Party Conference today Sir Richard Acland announced that the movement would be compelled to close down in April next year unless its 10,000 members paid to keep it going. The Conference decided to continue to put up its own candidates in by-elections.—Reuter.

WHAT JAT MAHASABHA STANDS FOR

Sir Chotturam's Reply To Jinnah's Criticism

LYALLPUR, April 8.

A reply to the criticism levelled against the Jat Mahasabha by Mr. M. A. Jinnah in his recent speeches at Lahore was given by Sir Chhotu Ram, Revenue Minister, Punjab, addressing the annual session of the All-India Jat Mahasabha at Lyallpur this afternoon.

Sir Chhotu Ram said that the primary object of the Jat Mahasabha was to work for the economic, educational and social uplift of the Jats and its members had complete freedom to join any political organisation in their individual capacity. Every Jat would have complete freedom to join the Congress, the Muslim League, the Hindu Mahasabha, the Akali Dal the Liberal Federation or the Indian Christian Association in accordance with his political views. Further he would have complete freedom to work in his individual capacity for the achievement of Pakistan, Akhand Hindustan, Azad Punjab, United Punjab and Purna Swaraj or Complete Independence but the Jat Mahasabha platform could not be utilised either to support or oppose any of these political ideals.

In these circumstances, said Sir Chhotu Ram, it was hardly fair to say that the Mahasabha wanted to create disruption or weaken any religious community. But he made it clear that the Jats could not agree to be the slaves of Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs or Christians nor could they be used as a mere herd of cattle.—A. P.

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Do Not Forget To Hear

KUMARI JUTHIKA RAY

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Special Indian Musical items for the Indian Music Lovers, besides many other attractions, in the Theatre: 9-30 P.M.

11th April: KUMARI JUTHIKA RAY

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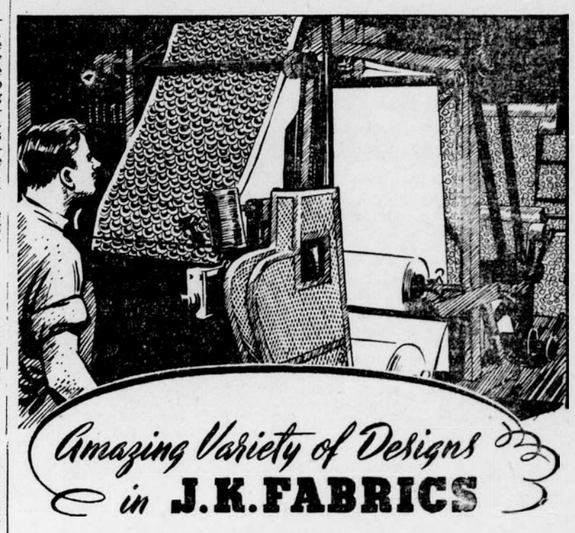
Entrance Ticket of the Fete only As. 8.



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MUTT AND JEFF—Maybe the Keeper Forgot to Lock the Gate — By BUD FISHER

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42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted an experienced Agriculturist to look after the farming department of a Stud Farm near Poona. A B.Ag., with previous experience of farming and who could also assist in general office work would be preferred. Apply giving full particulars and minimum salary expected to Box 8402 'Bombay Chronicle"

Wanted immediately a young and active Veterinary Assistant for a Stud Farm near Poona. One with experience of horses and general stud work would be preferred. Aply giving full particulars and minimum salary expected to Box 8403, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a capable hand for Shoe making, knowing Rubber Shoe, soles making. Apply with copies of testimonials stating experience Post Box No. 5006, Bombay 9. (4583)

Wanted—part-time English-knowing Lady Companion for respectable lady. Apply to Box No 4585 "Bombay Chronicle"

Wanted Carpenters' Foreman for Shipyard. Must be all round man capable of setting out work and supervising labour. Only first class men need apply to Box No. 4584 "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted Males and Females to work in the design ladies handbag factory. See personally Nasiri Art Leather Works at Tilak Building, Room No. I Gokhale Road, Dadar or 138 Nagdevi St., 3rd floor, Bombay (4586)

Wanted Steno-Typist for Government Office. Applicants should state qualifications, speed, previous experience and salary required. Apply to Box No. 8385, 'Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted an educated young lady from respectable family as a Companion to a Hindu girl of 9 years. State full particulars and pay required. Apply Box No. 8389, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Expert to manufacture high class Fountain pen ink. One who can produce standard quality ink need only apply to Box No. 8397, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Soap Expert. One who can undertake charge of a new factory for washing and toilet from beginning to finish need only apply with terms to Box No. 8396, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted—Persons desirous of earning Rs. 10 to Rs. 30 per day should write for free particulars samples can also be sent if desired. Apply c/o Post Box 282, Lahore. (6726)

ACCOMMODATION WANTED

Wanted by leading Insurance Company Office accommodation 4,000 sq. feet in Fort area as from 16th April, 1944. Reply Box No. 4557, "Bombay Chronicle."

BUSINESS PREMISES WANTED

Wanted Space for a small Factory with power in Bombay. Please reply Box No. 4500, "Bombay Chronicle."

651. MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

For debts collection, law matters specially claims and taxes, disposal and buying of plants, machineries, lands and buildings. Apply Law & Estates Agency, 93, Muktaram Babu St., Calcutta. 4575.

142. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

To-day is last day for sending forms for Senior Cambridge Examination from Bombay Centre. Enrol To-day. Tutorial College, Dhobi Talao, Bombay. (4529)

BUSINESS OFFERED

Salesmen having established connections with Stationers and Book-sellers required throughout India for the introduction of a fine range of Pocket and Desk Diaries, also Advertising Diaries, Calendars etc. Apply stating experience and terms to Box No. 4339, 'Bombay Chronicle."

327 AGENTS WANTED

Wanted—Respectable firms of good Bank and Business references may apply for agency mentioning area of B.I.S.W. Brand High Class Tools, Cutlery and Agricultural Implements. Bengal Iron & Steel Works, Managing Agents K. Smith & Sons, 8, Canning Street, Calcutta. (4547)

PUBLIC NOTICES.

G. I. P. RLY.—TENDERS

THE CONTROLLER OF STORES invites tenders for reconditioning of scrap White Metal of sorts. Form obtainable from Stores Head Office, Gipstore Lane, Lower Parel, Bombay 13, at Rs 2|- per copy, not refundable. Money Order or cash only. Closing date 26-4-1944 at 3 P.M. (S. T.)

8359

NOTICE

REQUIRED—ENGINEERING ASSISTANTS for technical work. Candidates must possess good engineering degree of recognised University, or equivalent educational qualification. They must also have had at least two years' experience, preferably on production work in large engineering workshops. Drawing office experience will be considered an additional qualification. Salaries from Rs. 150 to Rs. 250 according to qualifications and experience. Apply before 20th April, 1944 giving full particulars of above requirements, and of present employment and salary, to Chief Mechanical Engineer, Industries Department, U. P., Government Central Workshop, Cawnpore.

8376

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the rate of Rs. 12-0-0 per inch

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA
CLERICAL POSTS

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for enlistment in the waiting list for clerical posts in the Bombay Office of the Reserve Bank of India.

Applicants should be of sound physique over the age of 18 but under the age of 22 (except in the case of candidates with higher educational qualifications, such as graduates, in which case the age limit may be extended to 25 years), and must have passed the matriculation or an equivalent examination.

Candidates must submit their applications with copies of, at least, two testimonials to the Manager, Reserve Bank of India, Post Box No. 901, Bombay, stating in the following order:—Name in full; address; age; date of birth; where born; religion or caste; father's name; father's occupation; educational qualifications; schools, colleges, universities attended; previous experience, if any; knowledge of shorthand and typewriting.

Applications must also be in the candidate's own handwriting and reach the Bank on or before the 25th April 1944.

Applications will not be acknowledged unless a fully stamped addressed envelope is enclosed.

No interviews will be granted to candidates except those who are specially called nor will the Bank enter into correspondence with unsuccessful candidates.

(8393)

ALL INDIA RADIO

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for two temporary posts of Marathi and Gujrati Translator|Announcer in the Central News Organisation, All India Radio, New Delhi, for the duration of the war. Applicants must possess a good knowledge of English and Marathi and|or Gujrati languages and a voice suitable to the microphone. Experience of Marathi and|or Gujrati Journalism will be an additional qualification. Selected candidates will be called for interview and audition at Bombay and will attend at their own expense. The posts carry a salary of Rs 150 in the scale of Rs. 150-5-200. Applications must be on the prescribed form which can be obtained free of charge from the Director of News, and must be accompanied by a treasury receipt for Rs. 3|-. No. application will be considered if received after the 20th April, 1944.

No claim for a refund of the fee will be entertained nor will any fee be held in reserve for any subsequent selection. Applications already received for any similar post in All India Radio before this advertisement will not be considered.

(8408)

DIRECTORATE OF MUNITIONS PRODUCTION,
Phoenix Building, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
NOTICE

THE EXISTING TELEPHONE CONNECTIONS of the Directorate of Munitions Production, Bombay, will be cancelled and replaced by a central switchboard having five exchange lines and thirty extensions.

The new telephone number will be 30041 (five lines).

The change over will be effected at 9 A.M. on Monday the 10th April, 1944.

8391

NOTICE

THE PERIOD OF LICENCES to trade in cotton yarn, issued by the Yarn Commissioner, Bombay, expires on the 30th April, 1944. All licensees are, therefore, requested to apply for renewal of their licences on or before the 31st May, 1944. Applications for renewal received after that date will not be considered.

S. D. VASHIST,
Yarn Commissioner.

(8334)

BOMBAY PORT TRUST

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for posts of Loco Drivers and Loco Firemen. A least 2 years' Railway experience necessary. Age not to exceed 45 years. Minimum pay for drivers Re. -|4|3 per hour rising by annual increments to the maximum of -|7|- per hour. minimum pay for Firemen Re. -|2|3 per hour rising by annual increments to the maximum of -|3|6 per hour. 10% House allowance will be paid if quarters are not available. Employment will be temporary and for the duration of the war. Applicants certificates of previous employment should be forwarded. Successful applicants will be required to pass a medical examination by the Port Trust Medical Officer. Applications should be addressed to the Assistant Mechanical Superintendent, Loco Shed, Bombay Port Trust Railway, Wadala, Bombay.

H. A. GAYDON,
Manager,

Bombay Port Trust Railway,
Nicol Road, Ballard Estate,
Bombay

6th April, 1944.

8392

PUBLIC NOTICES

NYNOS CORPORATION

have the pleasure to announce that they have appointed

Messrs. CHEMNAIR CORPORATION,
Prospect Chambers, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY

as the SOLE DISTRIBUTORS for their products such as Baking Powder, Custard Powder, Talcum Powder, Plate Powder, etc.

(8401)

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, BENGAL

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from Male Muslim candidates to fill a permanent vacancy in the post of Chief Engineer, Public Health, Bengal. Pay—1,150-1,300 Age—between 36 and 45. Qualifications—a candidate must be a corporate member of the Institution of Civil Engineers, or of the Institution of Engineers (India), or possess qualifications equal to those required by those Institutions for corporate membership. At least 12 years' experience as a Civil Engineer is essential of which not less than 8 years must have been as a specialist in Sanitary Engineering. Full details may be obtained from the Secretary, Public Service Commission, Bengal, Darjeeling, personally or ON SENDING AN ADDRESSED ENVELOPE WITH A NINE PIES STAMP. Last date for receipt of applications on prescribed form together with treasury receipt for Rs. 5|-, 30th April, 1944.

(8400)

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

MISTRI BHAGWANJI NARSI
(Contractor)

begs to inform his clients that he has shifted his Office to MEENBATIWALLA BUNGALOW, Opp. Central Studios, Tardeo Bombay 7.

Clients are requested to kindly address enquiries to the new address.

(8407)

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF 66 BALES GREY SHEETING uncalendered No. C.35'x30 yds. each contg. 40 Pcs. Sarangpur Mill, Ahmedabad (Export goods), by order of M|s. Bhagwandas Devji Desai and on account and at risk of M|s. Kharashankar Jeram, defaulting purchasers on Tuesday 11th Inst. at 3 P.M. (S.T.) at Firebrigade, M. J. Market.

Terms: 25% Deposit.

GANDHI & CO.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE OF SALE.

Mr. DEVENDRA BALASHANKAR PANDYA and MAGANLAL KHANDUBHAI DESAI, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants have contracted to sell to my client their property at Santa Cruz 8th Road, bearing Plot Nos. 21 and 22 (part) of Santa Cruz Town Planning Scheme No. III, admeasuring about 2100 Square Yards.

ALL persons claiming any interest in the said property are requested to inform the same in writing to the undersigned at Alli Chambers Fort, Bombay or "Vaidya Cottage" Vile Parle within 14 days, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

Dated this 7th day of April 1944.

K. K. VAIDYA,
Purchaser's Attorney.

(8404)

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF 104 CYCLES Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on Thursday, the 13th inst. at 10 A.M. (N.S.T.) sell by Public Auction at No. 566, De Lisle Road at Municipal Central Stores:—

104 cycles in separate lots.
Terms: 50 p.c. Deposit.

BENNETT & CO.

YOUR LUCK FREE

Simply name any flower or letter writing time together with -/5/- Indian stamps advance. Your 12 months' reading concerning health, wealth, lottery, races, profession, love, marriage, friends, enemies, causes and remedies of failures and worries will be foretold. Any two future questions be answered Free.

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When once again you're free to choose it will be

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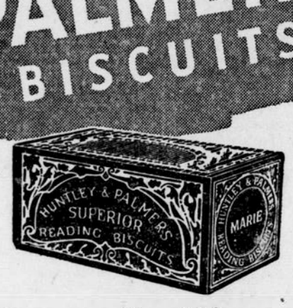

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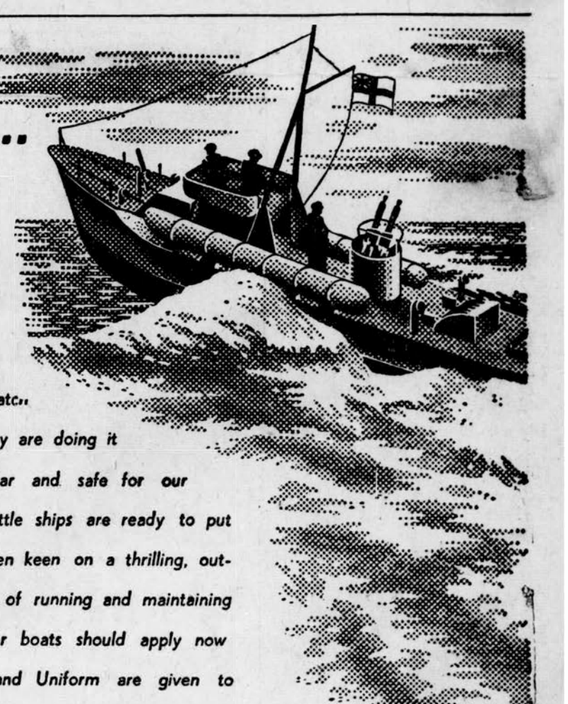
Don't get angry dear. Some people who did not know about
Jammi's LIVER CURE
THE MIRACLE REMEDY FOR INFANTILE LIVER & SPLEEN DISORDERS
Sold Everywhere.
JAMMI VENKATARAMANAYYA & SONS, Mylapore, Madras.
Sub Office: Kumbakonam, (S. I. Ry.)
Branches: Bombay, Calcutta, Lucknow, Trichinopoly, Bangalore and Vizianagaram.
Bombay Office:—PAREKH MANSION Sandhurst Road, West
'Phone 41593. 'Grams: "Livercure".

These light fighter craft...



These little ships with the big sting are the newest thing in India's Navy. Capable of a speed of over forty miles an hour, they carry two torpedoes and formidable protective armament. They can catch anything on the seven seas and they are doing it to-day keeping our sea lanes clear and safe for our shipping. Many more of these little ships are ready to put to sea and they need crews. Men keen on a thrilling, outdoor life and who have experience of running and maintaining petrol or diesel engined vehicles or boats should apply now Free Accommodation, Rations, and Uniform are given to all Motor Engineers. War Risk Money is paid at all times ashore or afloat (except in special circumstances). See panel for rates of pay... Men who are skilled mechanics have an excellent chance of being promoted to a higher grade with pay up to Rs. 300/- per month.

Pay The pay of a Motor Engineer IV Class is Rs. 150/- Pay of a Motor Engineer III Class is Rs. 200/- These figures include War Risk Money. As terms of service are liable to change, candidates are advised to check details given in this announcement with the nearest Recruiting Office.

760

R·I·N
India's Navy

Applications marked "Motor Engineers" should be sent to the nearest Recruiting Office or to:-

THE COMMANDING OFFICER, R.I.N. DEPOT (DRAFTING OFFICE), BOMBAY.

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